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THE BRIMMING GLASS

HELD ALOFT BY THE TARHEEL VOTER

Prohibition Receives a Black Eye in its First Contest in North Carolina—The Bill Buried Under an Immense Vote—Not One County Votes for Prohibition.

The election held in North Carolina on prohibition, returns from which we submit herewith, furnishes a striking instance of the impracticability of the leaders of the temperance movement and shows how fanaticism and lack of judgment may injure a good cause.

The temperance bill on which the vote of yesterday was taken, as we understand it, prohibits the manufacture of any sort of intoxicating liquor within the state, but allows five drug stores in each town to keep a stock of liquor, which, however, they must import, as none can be manufactured in the state. Any citizen can obtain this liquor in any amount upon the certificate of a physician that he needs it or upon the written request, signed by three of his neighbors. It will be seen that the effect of the bill is to destroy the industry of liquor making in North Carolina and at the same time fail to stop the use of liquor. A gentleman who has traveled through the state of North Carolina in the past two weeks says that there is no doubt that a judicious bill against intemperance, properly framed, would have carried the state by a large majority and that the most of the opposition to the present bill was based upon objection to its weak features and not to the bill itself. We present below the returns as far as we were able to obtain them up to the hour of going to press:

A UNIT AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 4.—As far as heard from not a county has given a majority for prohibition. Both democratic and republican counties have rejected it by large majorities. Before the election the chairman of the state prohibition association claimed the state by thirty-five thousand to forty thousand majority. It looks now like it is about that much the other way.

SWEPT THE STATE

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 4.—The election to day passed off quietly. The anti-prohibitionists have swept the state by an unprecedented majority, perhaps 50,000. The returns come in slow, but are sufficient to indicate a light vote with an overwhelming victory for the anti-prohibitionists. The strength of the prohibitionists was conceded to lay in the towns. Raleigh gives an anti-prohibitionist majority of 405; Charlotte, 452; Enfield, 700; Franklinton, 280; Greensboro town and two townships, 302; Louisburg, 350; Littleton, 400. The few country precincts heard from show still greater majorities in proportion for the anti-prohibitionists. The prohibitionists carry, so far, nothing.

UNDER AN AVALANCHE.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

CHARLOTTE, August 4.—The republicans here voted almost solidly for anti-prohibition. The falling off from the full vote is almost exclusively from the democratic vote, about 65 per cent of which was cast for prohibition. Charlotte township gives 494 majority against prohibition, Guilford county 500 majority against, Raleigh 1,000 majority against, Forsythe 600 majority against. It is estimated from reports here, which come in slowly, that the prohibition bill will be voted down by from 25,000 to 40,000 majority.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

What Mr. Conkling is Going to Do—Two Contrary Opinions.

ALBANY, August 4—"What will Mr. Conkling do now?" I asked a distinguished anti-Conkling man yesterday.

"Do! Go into retirement and remain there," was the man's answer. There is no hereafter for politicians of his class. Look at Fenton and Morgan! Each in his turn was governor of New York and a senator of the United States. Each had a vast number of followers. They represented different schools of politics. They are both dead as Julius Cæsar. So is Conkling. It may be remarked that if he had opposed his party last year, the party would have been defeated. That was equally true of Fenton in 1866, or of Morgan in 1860. But you will say that they were candidates in those years. Well, Conkling was a candidate last year. Mr. Kernan's term was about to expire. He wanted to elect a nobody to the senate, that he might have the sole honor of representing the state, so he fought for the success of his party. What could he do? Sulk in his tent! Well, it is well that he didn't. What gave him power? Patronage. Grant permitted him to distribute the patronage in this state to suit himself. Hayes left most of his officeholders in. They formed a solid phalanx for luck and the spoils. Now that he is out, there is a desertion of men who have their bread and butter to make in polities, such as Cornell, Sharpe, Winslow, and the rest of 'em. They know which side of their cup is up. Conkling is a dead cock in the pit. He has enemies enough left to prevent his resurrection, and not friends enough to revive him. He will be set down upon hard if he attempts to carry a convention or secure an election to any office. What can he do but practice law?"

"What will Conkling do now?" I asked one of his closest and most intimate friends.

"He will do nothing at present," was the response. "If he should conclude to take his revenge in that way, it would be effective, and bring the administration to his feet. His friends will vote the democratic ticket this year, or not vote at all. You will see what you will see. There are 300,000 Conkling republicans in this state, and the parties are about even. One in five of them is an active politician, who feels insulted at the wrongs heaped on Mr. Conkling. That will give the democrats the state by fifty thousand majority, and don't you forget it. In 1876 they made their game, and left Conkling out. They nominated for governor E D. Morgan with his money bags, and the party was beaten by 35,000 majority in New York, and Tilden was elected president. Two years later they resolved to let Mr. Conkling have his way, and the result was a republican victory. In 1879 he carried the state for the party, in spite of the opposition of Harpers' Weekly and the Evening Post. Last year he was dragged into the work to save Garfield and Arthur. The Utica Herald says that he did what 200 other speakers did. He saved Indiana and carried New York. This, one would suppose, gave him some claim on the administration. But what was the result? Blaine was made secretary of state and Robertson collector of New York. He couldn't stand it and he resigned. But he isn't dead. Not yet. Wait till he is needed to save the state again, and see if the half-breeds don't call upon him. He is not like Morgan or Fenton, neither of whom could speak. He is a great natural leader of his party. He could found a new party if he wanted to."

"On what could he establish his party?" I asked.

"Opposition to monopoly," was the answer.

Kansas Crop Report.

TOPEKA, Kan., August 4.—The quarterly report of the secretary of the state board of agriculture shows the acreage this year in winter wheat is 1,974,693, a decrease of 251,254 acres compared with last year. The estimated yield this year will be 23,152,399 bushels, or an average of nearly 12 bushels per acre. The acreage in spring wheat this year is 208,179, a decrease of 20,818 acres. The acreage in corn this year is 4,171,514, an increase of 617,158 acres. The acreage in oats this year is 338,180, a decrease of 1,394,697 acres. The decrease in acreage is mostly in wheat, while there is a marked increase in corn and grasses. The acreage of cotton is 135,200 acres, an increase of 51,366 acres. There is also a large increase in flax, hemp, horses, mules, and all kinds of cattle and dairy products.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

THERE are 332 whisky distilleries in North Carolina.

KENTUCKY produced 1,567 bales of cotton in 1880.

THE water famine in Natchez is becoming really serious.

THE North Carolina state fair will open at Raleigh October 10.

THE worms are actively at work on the cotton in Dallas county, Alabama.

THE river is so low at Chattanooga that navigation for steamboats is suspended.

THE Montgomery, Ala., ice company fills orders every day for places 200 miles distant.

ABOUT 61,370 tons of fertilizers were imported into North Carolina during the past season.

GASTON COUNTY, North Carolina, contains more whisky distilleries than any county in the United States.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE is the most accomplished and expert swimmer at Narragansett Pier this summer.

A ROCK ISLAND, S C, farmer has thirteen acres in cotton from which he expects to gather twelve bales.

THE Lynchburg, Va., club, after an existence of seven years, has closed. Cause, interfered too much with business.

THE grand lodge of North Carolina independent order of Good Templars will meet at Clayton on the 16th of August next.

AT the recent meeting of the grand united order of Odd Fellows, of the state of Tennessee, at Nashville, 51 lodges were represented.

TEXAS will erect a monument on the battlefield of San Jacinto, to perpetuate the memory of those who gained a victory over Santa Anna.

A LARGE petrified hickory log, measuring some 24 inches in diameter, has recently been taken from the Neuse river in North Carolina.

OUT of six hundred persons on the rolls of the South Carolina penitentiary, only about three hundred are confined in the institution. The others are hired out.

RAILROAD LINES

BOTH EXISTENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

Purchase of the Hartwell Railroad by the Richmond and Danville—The Cincinnati Southern—The Northeastern Railway—Florida & Alabama Northern.

HARTWELL, August 3.—We learn from a reliable source that the Hartwell railroad has been sold to the Richmond and Danville railroad company. Mr. E. B. Benson, the superintendent of the road, has gone to Richmond for the purpose of turning over the titles, arranging the papers, etc, to perfect the trade. This will be a good thing for this town and county. The new corporation will build up the road and put it in fine condition at once. The interests of this county will be very materially benefited thereby.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN ROAD.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The following comparative statement of the movement of the heaviest articles of tonnage handled by the Cincinnati Southern railroad during the months of July, 1880 and 1881, will be found of interest:

	July, 1880. Car-loads.	July, 1881. Car-loads.
Cars of grain received from local stations at Cincinnati	303	123
At Chattanooga	415	10
Cars of live stock received at Cincinnati	316	469
Cars of forest products received at Cincinnati	378	842
Tonnage Cincinnati to Chattanooga and beyond, tons	6,083	8,206

It will be seen from this statement that, except in the matter of grain, there has been a large increase in all classes of business handled.

The decrease in the grain movement is owing to the crop in this vicinity and Kentucky being far behind that of last year, while good crops have prevailed in Georgia and Tennessee, and have been sufficient to supply local demands.

It appears that out of 133 cars handled during the month of July, 123 were for Cincinnati, as against ten for Chattanooga. This reflects the idea which a certain paper endeavored to convey some time since, that the light grain movement to Cincinnati was the result of indiscrimination on the part of the Southern road in favor of southern cities as against Cincinnati.

The statement of earnings of the road for July, 1881, as compared with the same month of last year, show an increase of over 50 per cent in passenger and of over 60 per cent in freight earnings.

THE NORTHEASTERN.

Athens Banner.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Northeastern road was held yesterday and some important action was taken. President Foreacre was here and presided. Among other things a resolution was passed notifying holders of second mortgage bonds to present them for payment by the 18th of September. The object of this, as we learn, is to retire these bonds entirely, so that when it is necessary bonds can be issued on the whole road. We failed to learn the amount of those bonds that are outstanding.

Another resolution passed calling in all the stock which had been taken on the upper end of the line, that is from Lula on to Rabun Gap, and a committee was appointed to collect this stock.

Colonel Foreacre reported that 165 men were at work on the grading between the junction and Clarkesville and it would be pushed through as early as possible. The contract calls for its completion by December 1st, but he hopes to have it finished before, and most of the iron laid by that time. At any rate he assures the board that the road will be in running order to Clarkesville by January 1st, as agreed on with the city. The contract for the grading beyond Clarkesville, Colonel Foreacre thinks, will be ready to let out by the 1st of September, and as soon as this is done the work will be hastened forward without reference to the time set in the agreement with the city, and if the whole line can be finished to Rabun gap within a year, it will be done. We are assured that Colonel Foreacre and the Richmond and Danville authorities are in great earnest about pushing forward this road and will not allow any small matter to retard it. One gentleman of official position and who ought to know something of the sentiments and designs of the authorities told us that he felt almost certain that the road would go through to Knoxville in two years, if it was possible to build it.

THE FLORIDA AND ALABAMA NORTHERN.

Montgomery Advertiser.

As noted in our issue of yesterday, a declaration for incorporation of this mammoth railway project, was filed in the office of the secretary of state on Monday last. The movement, like most of the railway enterprises of the times, takes the public by surprise. But for all that, it is a genuine movement, full of life, strong and ample in resources, and firmly and wisely settled in its purpose to achieve the great work it has in hand.

Its northern terminus is on the Tennessee river, at or near Guntersville; its southern terminus on the line between Florida and Alabama, in the direction of Chattahoochee.

This great enterprise, as we are credibly informed, was projected and inaugurated by Major Walter S. Gordon, of Jackson county, in this state, and, as already intimated, it is in the hands of men who mean business and who are entirely competent to accomplish that whereunto they have set their heads and hearts.

It is expected that the Muscle Shoals canal will be completed in about eighteen months or two years. Its completion will give ample transportation by water from the northwest to Guntersville, the most southerly point on the Tennessee river. After leaving Guntersville, the proposed railway will cross the Alabama Great Southern, the Georgia Pacific (which will be completed from Atlanta to Birmingham as soon as the work can be done), and the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroads. These connections will give to this new road a very commanding position; it will enable it to transport freight and passengers to southeast Alabama and Florida on terms which cannot be controlled by any one of the great railroad syndicates whose lines now penetrate this state.

The line of the proposed railway, to make the shortest route from Chattahoochee to Guntersville, would run by Troy, crossing the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad between Montgomery and Union Springs, and the Western railroad about Chehaw; thence it would run by Dadeville, Oxford and Gadsden to Guntersville. A deflection of less than forty miles would bring it by Montgomery.

The advantages to this city of opening a direct communication with the roads of the Erlanger syndicate, by tapping the Alabama Great Southern; with the Cole syndicate, by tapping the Selma, Rome and Dalton; with the Clyde syndicate, by tapping the Georgia Pacific, and with the new Tennessee river system, which will be opened by the Muscle Shoals canal, are really too great to be enumerated. The southern extension of this new giant, if it comes by Montgomery, may overshadow the Montgomery Southern, or may absorb it; but the benefits to the city of a route direct to Chattahoochee, are not to be ignored; they cannot be overestimated. Cannot something be done to bring this new through line by Montgomery, is the momentous question that confronts her now.

We learn that there is no doubt at all about the building of the road. Some of the men who filed the application for incorporation have all the means required and much more. Others of them, including Major Walter S. Gordon, and his brother, General John B. Gordon, have all the energy necessary to push it to a speedy completion. To an outsider it looks as though self interest would induce the projectors of this enterprise to build it by Montgomery, but the cost of the additional thirty or forty miles to bring it by this city, is a small sum compared to its advantages to us, and it behooves our business men and real estate owners to wake up to what is going on, and to realize the near possibilities of the situation. We learn that the road will be a narrow gauge and that the estimated cost will be about $6,500 per mile for the whole route.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL

BALTIMORE, August 4—A meeting of the president and directors of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg railroad company was held here to-day. There were present Hon. Henry G. Davis, president, Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. William Pinkney Whyte, Hon. J. N. Camden, Alexander Shaw, Augustus Schell, T. B. Elkins, John A. Hambleton, P. C. Syckles and C. M. Hoult. The meeting authorized a contract for the completion of the road from its present terminus at Elk Garden for a distance of some fifty miles through the timber and coal lands of the company. In addition preliminary surveys are being made for the extension of the road to the southwest boundary of the state, looking to a connection with one or the other of the roads leading to Richmond. The president announced that the road will be ready to ship coal by the 1st of October at the rate of 1,000 tons per day, from a 15 foot vein near Elk Garden. A grade of only 52 feet to the mile across the Alleghanies together with the facilities afforded by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal will give the road an advantage which the company will speedily avail itself of.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

The Work Before the State Convention Yesterday.

RICHMOND, Va., August 4.—The conservative democratic state convention to nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, and attorney general, met at noon today in the Richmond theater, and was called to order by Absalom Koiner, of Augusta, chairman of the state central committee, who announced that Hon. J. N. Stubbs, of Gloucester, had been selected as temporary chairman and J. Bell Bigger as temporary secretary. Both were unanimously elected.

Mr. Stubbs, on taking the chair, made a short stirring speech acknowledging the compliment and claiming a glorious victory for the party in the coming election.

A resolution was adopted providing that each district delegation propose the names of three members for each of the following committees: On credentials, on permanent organization and on resolutions and platform. Also three members from each district, to constitute a state committee. After half an hour's recess several delegates reported and the above mentioned committees were formed. Another recess was taken to 3 o'clock p. m.

The body reconvened at 3:15 p. m., when the committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

President, Hon. Thomas S. Bocock.

Vice-presidents, Thomas Crafton, of Essex; L R Watts, Portsmouth; General Peyton S Wise, Richmond city; R S Powell, Brunswick; General Jubal A Early, Lynchburg, Hon John G Harris, Rockingham; P H Barbour, Orange; William Ellis, Montgomery, and C G Holland, Danville.

The report was adopted.

Mr Bocock, on taking the chair, said:

"Gentlemen of the convention, I beg to assure you that I duly appreciate the honor you have conferred on me in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this convention—a convention which, whether you look to the number and character of its members of which it is composed or the ends which it was sent here to accomplish, must be long remembered as one of the most important party conventions ever assembled in the state; and, gentlemen, permit me to congratulate you on the brightening auspices under which you have assembled. A divine Providence in its mercy has already given us assurance that the husbandman will secure a fair share of the fruits of earth as a reward for his year's labor. Day after day minerals are discovered in different parts of the state, which, by their bright and laughing beauty, make glad the hearts of men. Under such influences a spell is soon to be broken which has heretofore held in icy bonds the energies of our state, and soon under a genial flow of reviving hope and confidence, currents of active effort in our midst will be sent dancing and tingling to the remotest fibers of our industrial systems. Under such circumstances what manner of men ought we to be; so pure in thought, so wise in council, so firm in action; every resolve we should make in reference to our line of action on public questions should be characterized by justice, moderation and firmness, and all our intercourse with each other should be marked by courtesy, kindness and brotherly-love. Above all things we must remember that righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people. Actuated by such a consideration and governed by such a policy, what may not such a convention accomplish in such a state? I give it to you as the great lesson of my life, which is now neither short nor uneventful, that in the long run great results are not to be accomplished by corrupt means, not by tricks, not by artifices, not by unnatural alliances, not by corrupt coalitions. Noble ends must be attained by noble means, and if we prove ourselves wise and prudent now, and energetic and brave in the coming canvass, I will say, without claiming the spirit or wearing the garb of a prophet, that on the ides of November we will achieve a victory which, in its thoroughness and completeness will only be surpassed by the magnificence and brilliancy of its results—he results which, beginning at the election and continuing on through long years, will mark the history of our state with a bright line of glory; which neither time nor circumstances will change; which neither adversity nor prosperity will ever eradicate, but which will stand as a monument to our prudence and to the grandeur and importance of our cause."

The committee on credentials submitted a report which was laid on the table.

The committee on resolutions and platforms announced they were not yet ready to report.

A resolution to adjourn to 8 p.m. was then adopted.

The convention reassembled at 8 p.m., when the report of the committee on credentials was submitted and adopted. Some further time was given the committee on platform to put that document in shape. During the interval Hon. John T. Harris and Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, in answer to repeated calls, addressed the convention in stirring speeches, which were received with great enthusiasm. General William B. Taliaferro, chairman of the committee on platform, submitted the following:

The conservative democratic party of Virginia, democratic in its federal relations and conservative in its state policy, assembled in convention, in view of the present condition of the union, and of this commonwealth, for the clear and distinct assertion of its political principles doth declare—

First, that we adopt the following articles of political faith:

1. Equality of rights and exact justice to all men, special privileges to none, freedom of religion, freedom of press, freedom of person under the protection of habeas corpus of trial by juries impartially selected, and of a pure, upright and non-partisan judiciary, elections by the people free from force or fraud by citizens, or by military or civil officers of the government, and the selection for public officers of those who are honest and best fitted to fill them; the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administration of their domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies, and the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and our safety abroad.

2. The maintenance of the public credit of Virginia is the essential means of the promoting of her prosperity. That we condemn repudiation in every shape and form as a blot upon her honor, a blow at her permanent welfare and an obstacle to her progress in wealth, influence and power. That we will make every effort to secure a settlement of the public debt with the consent of her creditors, which is consistent with her honor, and dictated by justice and sound public policy; that it is eminently desirable and proper that several classes of the debt now existing should be unified so that the equality, which is equity, may control in the annual payment of interest, and the ultimate redemption of the principal; that with the view of securing such equality we pledge our party to use all lawful authority to secure a settlement of the state debt, so that there shall be but one class of the public debt; that we will use all lawful and constitutional means in our power to secure a settlement upon the basis of a 3 per cent bond, and that the conservative democratic party pledges itself as part of its policy not to increase the present rate of taxation.

3. That we will uphold in its full constitutional integrity and efficiency one the public school system for the education of both the white and colored children; a system inaugurated by the constitution of the state and established by the action of the conservative party years before it was required by the constitution and will take most effective means for the faithful execution of the same by applying to its support all the revenue set apart for that object by the constitution or otherwise.

4. Upon this declaration of principles we cordially invite the co operation of all the conservative democrats, whatever may have been or now are their views upon the public debt, in the election of the nominee of this convention and in the maintenance of the sovereignty of the democratic party in the state.

Resolved further, That any intimation coming from any quarter that the conservative democratic party of Virginia has been, is now, or proposes to be, opposed to honest ballot and fair count, is a calumny upon the state of Virginia as unfounded in fact as dishonorable to its authors. That special efforts be made to foster and encourage agricultural and mechanical mining, manufacturing and other industrial interests of the state.

The reading of the report was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion it was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution, offered by General Taliaferro, was adopted by a unanimous vote, amid an enthusiastic display of feeling.

Resolved, by this convention, That in common with all good citizens of the union, we regret with deep abhorrence the crime of the man who aimed the blow at the life of the eminent citizen who was called by the constitutional voice of fifty millions of people to be president of the United States, and we tender to him and to his family the sympathy and respect of this convention, and of those we represent, in his great calamity, and our hearty desire for his complete restoration to health and return to his important duties, and for the welfare and honor of our common country.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Nominations for candidates for governor were then begun, and the following three gentlemen were nominated: Hon. John Goode, General Fitzhugh Lee and General James A. Walker, now lieutenant governor. A ballot was then taken, which resulted: Goode, 171; Lee, 239; Walker, 184; John W. Daniel, 20; P. W. McHenry, 12; James Barbour, 7; W. R. Staples, 3; scattering, 8. Whole number of votes cast, 641; necessary to choice, 321. Hon. J. W. Daniel was next placed in nomination.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The calling of the roll for the second ballot was then begun. Before its conclusion it being evident that Mr. Daniel would get a majority, the names of Messrs. Goode and Walker were withdrawn and Mr. Daniel's nomination was made unanimous. The convention rose to a man and, amid the waving of hats, fans, etc., and a perfect storm of applause, Mr. Daniel was called for.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ROWLEY SPRINGS, Va., August 4.—The coalition delegates to the Lynchburg convention were elected in Rockingham and in nearly all the counties in the Virginia valley yesterday. D. S. Lewis, son of J. F. Lewis, candidate for lieutenant-governor on the coalition ticket, is one of the delegates elected. There is very little doubt now that a decisive majority of the delegates to the convention will favor coalition.

The platform of principles of the conservative convention at Richmond will be cordially supported by the democracy of this portion of Virginia.

GLIMPSES ABOUT THE HOUSE.

THE debate on the fence law yesterday was quite lively.

MR. WINSLOW, of Houston, is reputed to be the wit of the house.

MR. MAYS, of Richmond, has so far convalesced that he will take his seat next Monday.

MR. SMITH, of Oglethorpe, seldom speaks, but when he does he is always clear, concise and strong.

DR. CURRY, the general agent of the Peabody fund, will address the general assembly at 9 o'clock this morning. His address will be well worth the careful attention of the body.

ALL AROUND US.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Murderers Brought Before Courts—Some New First Bales—Two Negroes Mortally Wounded—Mr. Clisby's Career—A Horrible Death Near Columbus, Etc.

By Mail and Wire to the Constitution.

BAINBRIDGE, August 1.—The first bale of new cotton was brought in last Saturday by Andrew J. Truluck, and sold to Jonas Loeb, for ten cents per pound. Rust and caterpillar are both threatening king cotton with destruction. The former has done much injury already. The fleecy staple is opening rapidly.——Walter Williams, John Williams, and John Durham charged with the murder of Mrs. Martha A. Brockett, were brought before Charles G. Campbell, county judge, to-day. They waived committing trial and were remanded to jail. Hon. D. A. Russell, H. G. Townsend, and Messrs. Terrell, Gurley & Morrison, appeared for defendants. McGill & O'Neal, for the prosecution.——I am sorry to announce the death of John G. Lard, of typhoid fever. He died at the Innis house Saturday morning. He was a worthy young man of twenty-three years and highly esteemed by all who knew him. His remains were followed to the cemetery yesterday by a large concourse of citizens, members of the hook and ladder company and Knights of Honor, of whom he was a member.——A sixty pound watermelon invaded our town yesterday. It was raised by Mr. Jack Humphries. This gentleman raised nine hundred, ranging from 20 to 60 pounds in weight—yielding a handsome revenue.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—About a week ago Mr. C E Wingfield missed two of his fine Jersey cows from his plantation, a few miles from town. He has been on the lookout for them ever since, going as far as Augusta hunting them up. Yesterday Sam Davis, colored, one of Mr W.'s neighbors, was accused of the act and acknowledged that he and one of his friends had stolen the cows and sold them to a butcher in Washington. This was a bold act, as most everyone knew the cows and the party from whom they were stolen lived in town. The negroes were lodged in jail yesterday to await the action of November court.——During the protracted meeting at Mt. Zion, in this county, on Tuesday night, while Rev. Hawling Fouche was preaching, he was taken very ill with the symptoms of a fit, and was unable to carry on the services. He is, however, much improved now.——Rev. Father O'Brien is making some extensive improvements at the St. Joseph's orphanage in this place.——Stephen Heard gives to his neighbors and friends to-day a magnificent barbecue. He makes it a custom every year to have a barbecue and invite out his numerous friends. The Heard family have always been noted for their hospitality. Just little over one hundred years ago the ancestors of this family settled this town, and at that time it was called Fort Heard; afterwards it was changed to Fort Washington.

DALLAS, August 3.—At a large mass meeting of the citizens of Paulding county, held to-day in the court-house, for the purpose of expressing themselves in reference to the bill now before the legislature granting Mr. Cole a charter to build a railroad from Atlanta to Rome, B. M. Camp was called to the chair and George W. Harper requested to act as secretary. After a strong speech by Mr. J. W. H. Underwood in favor of granting the charter, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

We, the citizens of Paulding county, in mass meeting assembled, for the purpose of consulting in reference to the granting of a charter by the legislature to Colonel E. W. Cole, to build a railroad from Atlanta to Rome, beg leave to submit the following:

Resolved unanimously; That we earnestly request that our representative, Hon. H. N. Hagen, and our senator, Hon. S. M. H. Byrd, and all the members of the legislature, and everybody, in Georgia, use all honorable means in their power to induce the legislature to pass such charter to Colonel Cole as will secure to him such right as is necessary in accordance with law to build said road from Rome to Atlanta.

Resolved, further; That THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION publish the proceedings of this meeting.

B. M. CAMP, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HARPER, Secretary.

AMERICUS, August 3.—Americus received her first bale of the new cotton crop on yesterday. It came from the plantation of S. W. Small & Bro., and was sold to Bosworth & Jossey at 15 cents per pound. Later in the day another bale was brought in by Mr. Wright Brady, which was purchased by A. S. Cutts at 15 cents a pound. Our city received 32,000 bales of the staple last season and hopes to do better this season.——Several new firms will embark in business here this fall. Mr. Frank, Jossey, of Macon, has removed to Americus, and formed a partnership with Mr. L. B. Bosworth, one of our live grocery merchants. Mr. George S. Watts, recently of Savannah, will open a stock of boots, shoes, hats and gents' furnishing goods, and Messrs Burkhalter & Hooks will open a stock of groceries. These last two firms will occupy the stores in the fine brick building on Lamar street, just completed by Messrs. Hawkins and Coker.

CONYERS, August 4.—The new brick building of S. D. Night is being occupied by Thomas D. Stewart & Co. J. S. Daniel's brick store is nearly completed. J. A. Stewart has just completed one large store-room to be occupied by G. M. Jones & Co., and has another store-room in course of construction to be occupied by himself. Dr. Stewart is having a large brick store built, the front part to be used as a drug store and back room for an office. J. N. Hale is going to build a large brick house, to be used as an office and press room for the "Weekly." All of the above buildings are first class, and will add very much to the appearance of our town.——A young man by the name of Doss was married yesterday to Miss Lula Grenade, both of this county, by the Rev. John L. Stewart.——Quite a pleasant entertainment last night at the residence of Captain F. J. Whitehead, in honor of Miss Lelia Whitehead, of Forsyth, niece of the captain, who is on a visit here.

CUTHBERT, August 3.—On Sunday, some miles above this place, two negro men were mortally wounded, and one has since died. There was a general fuss and fight, with the above result.——The agricultural college building has been thoroughly repaired, and is now one of the best and most attractive school buildings in the state.——The city council will at once build a magazine in which to store powder. After it is completed, only a limited amount of powder will be kept in stock by any of the merchants.

HAWKINSVILLE, August 3.—The first of the new cotton crop arrived in Hawkinsville this morning, two bales arriving nearly at the same time. The first was brought in by Mr Willie White from the Collier place, near Hawkinsville, stored with C. M. Bozeman's Sons & Co., and classed middling fair. The other bale was brought in by W. L. Hooks, of Dooly county, stored with W. N. Fleetwood & Co., and classed good middling. Both bales were sold to John F. Lewis & Co. for 11¾ cents, and shipped to Hopkins, Dwight & Co, New York.

THOMASVILLE, August 2—Miss Bettie Bruce, daughter of the late Dr. Bruce, is convalescing after an illness of many weeks with typhoid fever.——Mr. Clay, of the Gulf house, goes to the Barlow house, Americus, in January. A good opening for some one at the "Gulf."——The good people of this city are wondering why her representatives do not present the bill for prohibition, as intrusted.

What the Papers Say.

Milledgeville Union and Recorder.

A negro may give up his ignorance for an education; he may give up several wives and stick to one; he may give up whisky, even his pipe, quit other bad habits and join the church; but there is one thing he will never quit, and that is a habit of stopping and talking to another negro when he meets him, whether he ever saw him before or not, particularly if it is a woman.

Swainesboro Herald.

While Judge Rountree and family were away from home on the night of the 20th ult. some rats ignited a box of matches that were in a bureau drawer and set a lot of clothing on fire. The clothing had evidently been burning for some time from the amount burned, being in the closed drawer and not having blazed when discovered. When the judge's daughters, who first discovered the fire, returned they found a considerable smoke in the room and on a close examination it was evident that the rats had done the mischief. This makes two instances recently in which Judge Rountree has narrowly escaped heavy loss by fire.

Columbus Times.

It is seldom that we are called upon to chronicle a more horrible death than that which occurred on the plantation of Mr. O. C. Lowe, near Green Hill, Stewart county, on last Monday evening. Mr. Baggett, a tenant on the place, had been plowing, and when his day's work was ended he got upon his mule to ride home, but neglected to untie the hamestring of the gear. The mule became frightened at something and threw him, and his feet were entangled in the gear as he fell. The mule ran about two miles with the unfortunate man dangling by his side, and when found he was still hanging to the mule and life was extinct. His body was terribly bruised, and the sight presented was distressing to behold, Mr. Baggett was a hardworking man, with a wife and five children dependent upon him for a support. He was generally esteemed in the community as an honest and unassuming citizen, and his sad death is much regretted.

Americus Republican.

On Sunday night as John Carey and Will Harrington were returning home after visiting a neighbor, and while walking along the road through the woods, five or six miles from town, they met a burly negro man, armed with a bludgeon, who accosted Carey thusly: I want all your money and the coat off of your back; and I am going to have them, so damn you give 'em up." Carey replied, "damn you, you can have them if you'll take them," and pulling his knife prepared to defend himself. The negro, with uplifted club, dashed upon Carey and struck full at his head; Carey dodged the blow, but the descending weapon knocked the brim from his hat and fell heavily on the ground, which with its weight, jarred it from the negro's hand. Carey and Harrington who had also drawn his knife, rushed upon the negro who turned and fled, and made his escape. The neighborhood was alarmed and turned out in search of the would-be assassin, but as he was unknown he is still at large. It is said that Carey would have been mashed into a jelly if the club had fallen on his head.

Athens Banner.

The last number of the Darien Gazette contains a sketch of Mr. Joseph Clisby, the senior editor of the Macon Telegraph and Messenger. The sketch is very interesting—made especially so by the fact that Mr. Clisby's career, as truthfully told therein, is eminently worthy of emulation by the young journalists who compose the majority of the Georgia editors of the present day. Mr. Clisby is not a brilliant man, and has never aimed at celebrity in his professional life; but he is a living exemplar of the gospel of common sense. Common sense aided by such a knowledge of men and things as Mr. Clisby's education gave him—albeit that was self-acquired—becomes the highest grade of philosophy, and Mr. Clisby has ever been a veritable philosopher in journalism, and has made an indelible impress on the generation he has served. He is old now, and in feeble health. His work is perhaps near its end but he ought to carry in his heart the serene satisfaction that comes of duty well done. Others can measure his work and its results better than he, and they have already made up the verdict. He has had a wide sphere for usefulness, and few men have done more good than he in the particular line which he marked out for himself. There is one thing about Mr. Clisby which the Gazette's sketch has failed to note. He has a fine fund of humor, and when he has seen proper to indulge in it, in his editorial writings, it has very much resembled that of Washington Irving, to which it is not greatly inferior.

THE PRESIDENT.

Pulse and Respiration Still Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 8:30 a.m.—The president continues to improve. He slept well during the night and this morning looks and expressed himself cheerfully. Another satisfactory day is anticipated. At present his pulse is 90, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. The next bulletin will be issued this evening, and hereafter the noon bulletin will be dispensed with.

D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD, ROBERT REYBURN,
F. H. HAMILTON.

12:30 p.m.—Doctor Bliss authorizes the statement that the president is having an excellent day. The 12:30 examination has just been made with the following result: Pulse 96, temperature and respiration normal. The patient continues to take increasing quantities of nourishment and is daily growing in strength. All reports of unfavorable changes should be discredited unless they have official authentication. The president's condition at this hour is better than at any time since his injury.

4:30 p.m.—Dr. Bliss reports at 4:30 p.m. that this is very decidedly the best day the president has had since his injury. He has had no fever, ate a quite hearty breakfast of beefsteak, potatoes and toast at 11 a.m. and has been comfortable all day. The weather is very warm again but the refrigeratory machines in the basement furnish an abundant supply of dry air at a temperature of 52, and the atmosphere of the president's room is kept at about 75 degrees, which is found to suit the patient best.

7 p.m.—As the morning bulletin indicated would probably be the case, the president has passed another good day, without drawback or unpleasant symptoms of any kind. He has taken his nourishment well, and shown little fatigue after his dressings and changes of position. The wound is doing well, both in appearance and in character, and the amount of discharge. At 12:30 p.m. his pulse was 96; temperature, 98 4; respiration, 18. The afternoon rise of temperature came on late and was moderate in degree. At 7 p m. his pulse is 100.2; temperature, 100.2; respiration, 19.

D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD, ROBERT REYBURN,
F. H. HAMILTON.

11:15 p.m.—The president has had an extremely comfortable and satisfactory day and is better at this hour than at any time heretofore. The afternoon fever subsided early in the evening, and in view of the patient's quiet and favorable condition it was decided to omit the usual hypodermic injection of sulphate of morphia and see if sleep would not ensue without it. The result justified expectations, and the patient is now sleeping quietly and naturally, without fever or other unfavorable symptoms, and with every prospect of continued improvement.

THE MAILBAG QUESTION.

A Little Dispute Over Some Old Sacks.

TORONTO, Ont., August 4.—Referring to the mailbag story telegraphed from Washington, the Mail, the government organ, says: "It is quite true that the United States mailbags have been continually used in our service, but it is also true that the Canada mailbags have been used in the American service, though on account of the greater quantity of the United States mails, the balance of the advantage may have been on our side. As soon as the attention of the Canadian authorities was called to the matter, they at once took steps to enlarge the supply of bags for our own service, and of late the alleged grievance has been rapidly diminished. The matter is somewhat trivial for an international excitement, but in these dull times anything will do for a sensational incident. We are a little inclined to think that if Postmaster-General James would push his investigations further he would find probably that those who have the high privilege of making American bags have not been ignorant of the use of them out of the country, and that the minor postal officials of the United States have not been ignorant of the many considerations involved in this international irregularity.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The post-office department corroborates the statements telegraphed from here relative to the United States mailbags and pouches being used by the Canadian post-office authorities for their local business, and emphatically contradicts the implication of the Ottawa dispatch of the 3d that Canadian sacks and pouches are used in the same way in the United States. The superintendent of railway mail service says that during his thirteen years of service he has known but one instance of the kind, and that was some years ago, when a Canada sack found its way into the Chicago post-office, and proved for several days an object of unusual curiosity. It was emptied and returned empty to Canada. Telegrams were received to-day from postmasters at New York and Detroit stating that Canadian mailbags and pouches have never been used for local service. A letter was also received from Detroit mentioning the return to that office of thirteen leather pouches and thirty canvas sacks, the result of an examination in the Ottawa post-office.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Dissecting the Land Bill in the House of Lords.

LONDON, August 4.—The liberal leaders in the house of lords, except Earl Granville, had a conference with Mr. Gladstone, lasting over one hour, to-day, to ascertain what amendments to the land bill the government are willing to accept.

Earl Granville was present in the house of lords to-day, although he had to be wheeled to his seat. Lord Denman's motion, of which he gave notice Tuesday, for the rejection of the land bill, on the house going into committee to-day was rejected without division.

In the house of commons Mr. Gladstone gave the confirmation of the news of the signing of the Transvaal convention. Replying to the question by Mr. Cowan, radical, as to whether the Irish suspects would be released or granted trial, Mr. Gladstone said the government was bound from time to time to consider the circumstances in which they had obtained exceptional powers, but his answer he said must not be considered as foreshadowing any decision.

Mr. Trevelyan, secretary to the admiralty, gave confirmation to a report that two torpedo boats had been built in the United States for the British government.

In the house of commons to-day Sir Charles Dilke, under foreign secretary, replying to Sir Edward Reed, liberal, respecting the opium trade with Japan, and other matters respecting foreign residents, said the government had agreed to negotiate relative to a revision of the treaty with Japan, and was now communicating with other powers on the subject.

In the house of lords to-day the first amendment to the land bill providing for the exclusion from the operation of the bill of parts of estates managed on the English system was adopted without a division. The amendment stood in the name of the duke of Argyll, liberal, as did also the further amendment which was carried by a vote of 219 to 67, giving the landlord the right to compensation in the case of a holding of which he had formerly bought up the tenant right. The amendment offered by the earl of Donoughmore, conservative, to clause 5 of the land bill limiting compensation for disturbance to 250 pounds, which was opposed by the government, was carried by a vote of 180 to 90. The duke of Argyll voted with the minority. Lord Salisbury's amendment to clause 7, that the words "the court should have reference to the interest of tenant and landlord respectively," be struck out, was carried by a vote of 184 to 93.

Lord Landsdowne's amendment to clause 7, to strike out the words "prohibiting the court from entertaining a proposal for the resumption of any part of the holding for any purpose other than for providing for laborer's cottages and gardens during the statutory term," was carried by a vote of 195 to 77.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Lord Salisbury's proposal to exempt Englishe managed estates from the jurisdiction of the land court, fixing judicial rent, was agreed to without division. The government did not oppose the proposal, as it was already settled on the previous clause of free sale.

Lord Inchiquin's amendment, excluding tenancies from £100 and upwards, from the operation of the bill was withdrawn, on Lord Lansdowne stating that he favors it, but in view of Gladstone's statement in regard to it in the house of commons, he would not take the responsibility of supporting it in order not to afford an excuse for future agitation. Lord Salisbury also said he hoped the amendment would not be pressed. The debate was then adjourned until Friday, it still being on clause 7

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

In the central criminal court to-day, a young Irishman, Patrick Talfonro Hickie, was found guilty of threatening to kill the Right Hon. W. E. Forster unless he released the Irish prisoners and resigned the chief secretaryship for Ireland. The verdict was accompanied with a recommendation to mercy. The counsel for the crown said that Mr. Forster desired that the lightest sentence consistent with justice should be passed upon the prisoner. His sentence was postponed.

GERMANY.

LONDON, August 4.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says it can be stated as a fact that the liberals are beginning to fear that the conservatives may get a majority in the forthcoming elections. Negotiations have consequently been opened with various liberal factions for an agreement to give their united support in each district to the liberal candidate who appears to have the greatest chance of being elected. The election of magistrates in Alsace-Lorraine show that the German element has won more influence in many of the minor places. Even in Metz some of the German candidates have been successful. Popular agitation here increases as the election day approaches, and it is even now very evident, that Germany has not for many years been the arena of such a fierce and bitter struggle. The reason of this state of affairs is that neither the government nor any other party has any fixed programme, and thus personal attacks are the order of the day.

FRANCE.

TOURS, August 4.—M. Gambetta arrived here to-day. He was enthusiastically cheered by an immense crowd of people.

ITALY.

ROME, August 4.—The pope to-day held a secret consistory, at which twenty-two cardinals were present. The pope referred to the recent disturbances here. Osservatore Romano says the pope declared that the disturbances proved that the vicar of Christ enjoyed neither liberty nor safety in Rome. He was, however, prepared to confront the dangers of the future.

A STAPLE STORY

WOVEN ON THE BRITISH SIDE.

International Expositions Present and Prospective—Royal Wool and Regal Cotton—Machinery, Money and Medals—Imports and Exports—Cotton Production.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

LONDON, July 20.—At this moment there is a remarkably interesting International wool and woolen exposition, together with the allied industries and the machinery in motion, at the colossal Crystal palace, about a half-hour's ride from London.

I visited it in company with your esteemed commissioner, the Hon. H. V. M. Miller, on his return from the midland counties, and prior to his departure for Scotland, etc., where he is now journeying in the interests of Atlanta's exposition. Through the politeness of P. L. Simmonds, F. R. C. I., one of the most experienced promoters of all industrial and scientific expositions in Europe, and the superintendent of this wool exhibit, I had occasion to look closely into the production and manufacture of wool and woolens. I may here say that Mr. Simmonds has promised his fullest sympathy and support in behalf of Atlanta's exposition, and has accepted the position of a vice-president thereof. I need hardly speak of the advantages of having even this gentleman's name identified with the first world's fair of the south. He is, more than any man in Europe, prominently and practically identified with scientific art and industrial expositions, and has been so recognized by the various governments of Europe, who have duly decorated him with appreciative tokens, orders or insignia. He is, besides, the author of some varied publications on economic and industrial subjects, and next year is to present to the people of Europe a "Cotton international exposition" that I trust will find a reflection on our's of Atlanta—or, rather, I hope Atlanta's exposition will be reflected over here.

Mr. Simmonds's name is "a household word" with the scientific artists, manufacturers and artificers of all Europe, and I am hopeful of his sympathy and influence being beyond mere verbal expressions.

WOOL GATHERING.

He informs me that the wool clip of the world has increased fourfold in the last fifty years. In 1830 it was only about 320,000,000 of pounds. Now it exceed 1,600,000,000 pounds. Of this, Europe produces one-half, Australasia and South Africa 400,000,000 pounds, and the United States, Asia and South America the remainder.

THE WOOL WORKERS.

While cotton and silk are produced in only a few certain zones or localities, wool is obtained, more or less, in all countries. Wool, too, has a vast number of varieties; even a single place has several "sorts" or classifications. I saw to-day one fleece from a merino sheep that weighed twenty-one pounds and it has alone five varied "sorts." It will thus be seen what a variety of industrial demands wool creates in its workings.

The factories in Great Britain entirely engaged in wool worsted number 693, and those that are purely woolen factories number 1,732. Then there are 134 shoddy factories, all located in "honest Yorkshire." The worsted factories employ male and female hands to the number of 130,925, and the woolen factories 134,344, while "shoddy" has but 5,079 industrial artists. Thus, this combined wool industry per Mr. Simmonds's well collected and digested statements give employment to over 300,000 persons, of whom 271,000 are simple operatives, to 146,500 power looms and over 5,500,000 spinning spindles with 784 doubling spindles. I learn from Mr. Simmonds that the total number of persons directly dependent upon the woolen industries is fully one million, there being a larger number of dependent workers in its auxiliary trades than in connection with any other manufacture.

It would fill a large space to enumerate the other hands employed who are not in factories, such as wool sorters, combers, hand-loom weavers, finishers, dyers, etc. They number in the relation of one worker out of the factories to two within, or say fifty per cent of the factories' manual force.

BRITISH WOOL EXPORTS.

The value of the British exported woolen manufactures in the shape of flannels, blankets, carpets, shawls, worsted stuffs, hosiery, yarns, rugs, druggets, etc, is estimated at £20,614,395 for the year 1880, showing a decrease as compared with 1870, when the exports were valued at £26,904,974.

THE ORIGIN OF THIS GOLDEN FLEECE.

Mr. George Golden delivered a lecture at Huddersfield, the headquarters of woolen industries, on the origin of the woolen trade, and from this lecture I might cull a vast store of unique information. I have, in a previous correspondence, alluded to the ignorance I experienced with our cotton cultivators, and the army of factors, brokers, etc., as to the net cost of a bale of cotton to the ordinary planter. May I be permitted to ask how many learned men in Atlanta could deliver a lecture of popular interest on the origin of the cotton trade, that would take its literary stand besides Mr. Golden's on the origin of the woolen trade I hope the Atlanta exposition with its promised technical truisms on cotton will not be unmindful of a mental tribute in the way of a popular treatise telling the story of our great staple.

ENGLAND'S EARLY PATRICIANS AND PURSE POWER.

In the early days of this great nation the article of wool played a large part both in the creation of proud patricians and purse-power. England clad the ribs of all the world with woolens, and created vast finances from her fleeces. When Cæsar pounced down upon this British fold he found wool-spinning and flax-pounding a busy business. I learn that the first great woolen factory was at Winchester, where the Romans obtained some rather rude patterns in harsh cloth that neither shrunk nor faded—rare qualities now a days.

I could from my long loungings about London tell wondrous stories regarding woolens and the celebrated locality still called "Cloth Fair," Bristol Hall, Halifax, Boston, Totners, Norwich, etc, grew rich by wool alone. In Bristol Thomas Blanket gave to a woolen and well-known bed covering the name it still retains since the year 1340. Indeed, Bristol is the chief great birthplace of such princely merchants as the Cannings, or Canynges, as well as the Jays, who grew not only into purse princes but patricians, and became part of royalty through the simple agency of their "golden fleece"

Hull, too, became a warm woolen nest for merchant princes, and then the famous family of De La Poles grew great by worsted yarns. Look where you will into England's present day pompous upper-ten and you will see wool cropping out. From the days of the dangerous King Athelstan to the dandy ones of George IV. when padding and puffing made much of the monarch and little of the man, there is one long skein of woolly wealth. And, be it noted, that "great fairs," or expositions, did more to finance and foster this varied industry, develop these peers, princes, knights and squires than any or all the cribbed, cabined and confined stores or shops combined.

Constant conspicuous fairs for the exhibit and vending of great industries educated and enriched their people. Wool in the 14th century even inspired the poets, and I recall a couplet of the period which says,

"With woollen cloths, all manner of colours,
By dyers craft's full diverse, that be ours."

To this day they are more "diverse" and ours has a variety that speaks wonders of art and artizan power with the natural cost of the complacent sheep.

COMMENCING IN RELIGION AND CULMINATING IN COMMERCE.

These fairs originated with the fairs of old and in time became entirely commercial groupings. International expositions originated in prayer meetings, and to-day they are the signs and the works by which many of our deeds are exemplified.

From the three great commercial staples, wool, woolfells or sheepskins, and leather, we trace the growth of world's fairs. Where the Mansion house now stands as the civic residence of the Lord Mayor of London, there the first Wool-Church-Haw, or great fair, was held in this metropolis in the reign of Edward II, 1320.

NOVEL NOMENCLATURE.

It is curious how certain crafts created names that are now presented to the world with a sort of patrician pride. John Mercer created the name of a guild or trade, and the Mercers, or merchants, became proud of their patronymic if I may so say. William Hankeimus de Brabant gave us the word "hank," and the three brothers Blanket gave us the word, as I have already shown. But, from an old volume wherein "woolen" is spelt with but one "l," as now-a days in the United States, I find that the word "webber," or maker of "webbes," gave origin to the old family name of Webster, which is the feminine of "webber." The family name of Draper comes from the "drabber," or cloth maker, while Fuller comes from the man who did the "fulling," and Sherman from the shearman, or shearer. The family of Lyeters, part English and part Irish, are very proud of their name, but it originated with an humble "lister" or "lilster," or the weaver ending the "list" work. The name of Dyer also originated in the wool stainer's occupation, while the Post family can claim nothing beyond the tentier system, or props for tents, that prevailed in West Yorkshire wool-bleaching localities. The whole family of Wadman came from wool dyers and drysalters. Had I time to challenge my memory further I might produce other names originating with the sheep's covering.

MACHINERY, MONEY AND MEDALS.

To most of the visitors at the last International exposition in Paris, the excellent cotton manufacturing machinery of Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. will not be soon forgotten. To place that machinery in the exposition the sum of $120,000 was expended. What was the result?

The "jurors"—and may the patron saint of all international expositions, have mercy on all that remains of the souls of all "jurors!"—the "jurors," I say, being largely composed of French manufacturers, dealt out to the Platt firm a narrow class discrimination that I can only characterize as the essence of unscrupulous cute yankeedism! They placed certain of the Platt productions that interfered with French domestic trade in a tariff class which denied profitable importation into France, and ultimately these French rival manufacturers made a seeming fac simile of these identical and prohibited goods at a less public price, because of a less valuable character or the materials employed.

I cite this instance of great expense on the part of an exhibitor and great heathen Chinee rascality on the part of a people inviting exhibitors, as it is but one of a thousand similar cases. And what has been done before in one place is believed to be capable of being done again elsewhere. The fact is no manufacturer will go to the expense of making an exhibit of fabrics, etc, anywhere unless he sees commercial results are likely to follow.

I am impressed, however, that many of these manufacturers of machinery applicable to textiles will continue to exhibit wherever they can. They like machinery, money and medals. Once let them get four medals and they want six or more. But above all they want money. Every one of these wool exhibitors have had a pamphlet and printed invitation regarding Atlanta's exposition. We await their replies. You may lead them even to the water, but not always will they drink. Commerce, after all, is a shy creature, and manufacturers are extremely modest—in a few select places outside New Jerusalem!

RECIPROCAL TRADING.

At this season there is a recurrence to the vexed question, and I may add, illy-understood, mushroom subject of "reciprocal trading." Some persons aver this is but a subterfuge policy for a conditional protection. Others by a singularly open style of logic call it a "balancing of business." As I have on a previous occasion pointed out class legislation in sustaining the slavery of commerce on the agricultural population of the south by a few oligarchy politicians and local monopolists it may be proper that I should say something anent "reciprocal trading," however briefly my remarks may be.

Many sensational journals of New York have "cablegrammed" their constituents or readers to death, almost, with violent paragraphs regarding "the drain of gold," hard cash," by the United States upon England. In face of this the British banks have enormous reserves, and never for many years has money been so cheap as it has been here the past three or four years. The United States require hard cash to facilitate the financial policy of "specie resumption," or payments, and a very large portion of these payments go into the coffers of Europeans. For 32 years England has been successively receiving at least twenty-one million pounds sterling from the United States in one way or another of "hard cash." True, last year, 1880, England imported of American staple goods, including some manufactures, to the value of £90,050,000, and America in turn took only £22,000,000 of British manufactures. But is this a fixed rule of commercial arithmetic? The United States at this time is a great payer—unloading her national obligations by the exertions of exactions upon one generation and gaining momentarily glory in financial coups d'etat for the benefit of the treasury party in power, and perhaps a future generation! The United States purchase produce largely in other countries, to-wit, in South America, in Cuba, in China, etc. When the payments therefor are made what proportion of them revert to England in the shape of an increased demand in those places for English manufactures? This is an oblique beneficial trading to England, which will account for much of her strong stand as against the alleged and inflatedly cabled "drain of British gold." This point deserves the consideration of time-serving parochial political economists, who are coquetting with avowed protection and "reciprocal trading," which is only protection in a thin disguise.

Another instance to prove that this commercial arithmetic is not a fixed rule to constantly cry loudly about, may be cited. It is this: During the last few years the United Kingdom has been placed on a unique position as to the yield of her soil. Her deficits have been $750,000,000. France, Germany and Asia have experienced proportionate deficits. But they are for a period, not all time. Therefore no hard and fast policy of protection or "reciprocal trading" should be a standing case, nor a coveted polity. Notwithstanding, in England, in France, in Germany and in Austria "protection" is on high stilts stalking abroad boldly, and it behooves the American shipper to make hay while the sun shines, and the treasury shoals gnaw at the grave of present prosperity. Never was such magnanimity witnessed in any people as is that by ours of the United States who live, work and pay liberally for posterity.

THE CORRECT AND INCORRECT THING IN COTTON.

When Commissioner Miller was in Manchester he sought the best of the interested manufacturers of cotton for some information born of practical investigation. Technical education is a power in this age, and the more we impart it the more we improve our rising and our risen generation. I made some inquiries of Commissioner Miller that brought out the following:

"I met in Manchester a most worthy and highly esteemed resident of Oldham, of the name of William Marcroft," said Commissioner Miller "and here are his views on a topic THE CONSTITUTION through your correspondence, will do well to "ventilate," as the marked inequalities of our cotton are closely criticised.

Mr. Marcroft, speaking of a few injuries done to cotton before it arrives in England, said: "1st. The staple of low middling and ordinary cottons are largely in consumption in Oldham. Yarns from 20 to 50 counts are spun in the same ball. The staple is long, medium and short, arising, as we think, in Oldham, from different species of cotton seed and on lands of a varied soil, or soil shaded both south and north, getting more or less of the sun's rays, and sometimes we find unripe cotton. This is a very serious diversity and inequality to us for our machinery and for our increase in demand. It is desirable that the same length of staple should be equal in the same spun ball

"2. Cotton in being baled at the gin house is too much neglected as to the dirt, which we would gladly pay for by its absence, if weight to the bale be the only idea of the ginner! The dirt and dust should and can be got out by a fan. Seeds, leaf and dirty trash ought to be left in America to fertilize the land. We have no use for them here and they retard our industry and consequently curtail our consumption of what we are reasonably supposed to be buyers of—clean cotton! The purchaser in England buys these bales with confidence and willingly pays the price. But he does not appreciate the disregard for that meum and tuum which should ever characterize fair trading, and furthermore, he does not want a gin house "trash" at clean cotton prices! Dirty cotton, like dirty conduct, injures producer and consumer!

"3. A bale of cotton ought to be a bale of cotton, and not a "half-bred" of dirt, deception and short-sighted diplomacy with some "long staple!" And a bale of cotton ought to have at least ten hoops on it. Some Indian cotton bales should be seen in America as an example of neatness, cleanliness and excellent hooping. They have always ten hoops, and are compressed into 20x25 inches square, 5 feet long or thereabouts. They are compared to the American bale as neatness is to slovenness, and economy is to extravagance. It is amazing that intelligent Americans are so backward in the correct, and so forward in the incorrect mode of baling cotton, while the uncultured Asiatic Indians are their superiors in this regard. Where lies the fault? In the financial greedy or the indifferent planter? Perhaps both. The Indian bale requires less covering, less expensive handling and storage, is less tattered and torn, and by being less in size is kept cleaner and with much less waste of cotton. The American cotton bale to all intents and purposes, as a rule, on its landing in England is nothing but a wasteful ragbag in appearance. It is a disgraceful package, with a sort of pre-arranged "leakage," that bespeaks lack of thrift and suggests an inducement to theft.

"4 Cotton on arriving at Liverpool ought to be placed in warehouses of factors of your own country and sent over by a company or bona fide organization created by yourselves of America. You would thereby increase your trade, enlarge our confidence and make a better commercial amity and comity. The cotton interest is too large and too important a one to be sacrificed on its moral and material progress. Investigate the modus operandi of the cotton industry from the plantation in America to the pier in Liverpool. It is full of themes your forthcoming Atlanta exposition would alone be justified in by severe scrutiny and strong comment. If you have only this theme your exposition will be a success.

"5. The cost of consigning cotton brokers, the cost of selling brokers; the charges of sampling; brokers, who in nine cases out of ten are grossly ignorant of sampling pure and simple on its intelligent form; the cost of petty peculation, the cost of pompous banking, the cost of dozens of excessive extravagant handicaps on cotton would be a fitting topic for Atlanta's exposition, and on it Oldham and Manchester, Bradford and Nottingham would and should gladly join. The planter and manufacturer should be brought face to face with facts that certainly can increase production, industry and consumption.

"6. The warehousing of cotton in Liverpool, even under the present regime, need not be greatly expensive. If the sample shown and the classification could be depended upon, this warehousing expense might be readily reduced. The cotton when lifted out of the ship might be at once forwarded by railway to the buyers, who are already contracted with for these "arrivals," "futures," "deliveries," and all the other absurdly increasing terminology that serve to bewilder the vendor and vendee. This is done to a large extent already with Egyptian cotton; why not also with American? We are wedded to our old idols in this matter a great deal too zealously.

"7. Credit for cotton bought by Oldham companies and others of cotton spinners, is usually paid for on receipt of cotton. If cotton on being used is found inferior to the buying samples could there not be in a large town like Oldham a resident arbitrator whose decision should be fair and final in such an evidently equitable matter?"

The above seven paragraphs I give to the best of my memory as they were conveyed to Commissioner Miller. Are they not worthy of consideration in Atlanta?

MONT.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Proceedings of the National Temperance Union.

BOSTON, August 4.—The session of the National Catholic Total Abstinence Union was preceded by a solemn high mass of requiem at the church of Immaculate Conception. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we acknowledge with gratitude the encouraging words of our hierarchy, the zealous efforts of our priests who during the past have fostered the good cause and helped it on by word and example, and we hope that their success will be a stimulus to still more earnest efforts in future.

Resolved, That it is to the interest of every citizen of the country to help in the good work, for in proportion as the vice of intemperance declines, so will men become better citizens honest and upright in their dealings, trade will prosper, industry will flourish, and the daily record of crime that stalks through the land will cease. The unbiased testimony of thinking men, the daily experience of those in authority all, agree in demanding unceasing efforts in the suppression of so odious a vice.

Resolved, That we view with just pleasure the rapid progress of the cause among the ladies of the land, and the number of ladies' branches already started shows that they are alive to its benefits, and is a harbinger of bright prospects for the rising generations, for good mothers will bring up good children.

Resolved, That while the organization of cadet societies is not altogether dead, we regret the apathy in their formation, and we again urge with all our power the getting up of cadet societies in every parish.

Resolved, That, recognizing the power of the press in any cause, we call on the Catholic press to advocate in season and out of season the cause of total abstinence.

The seventh resolution urges the importance of making the meetings attractive.

The eighth tenders thanks to the clergy and press.

A resolution of sympathy with the Irish people in the struggle for land reform and that the land league has no more efficient supporters of its principles than the Total Abstinence Union of America, was adopted.

The ninth resolution condemns pool playing for drinks, and the societies are urged to work for its suppression.

The tenth urges the formation of lecture bureaus by the district societies.

The eleventh sympathizes with all other temperance organizations.

The twelfth urges that the inmates of prisons and reformatory institutions be allowed to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience.

The thirteenth urges the better observance of Sunday by abstinence from drinks, asks the co-operation of all good citizens in the work of rescuing victims from intemperance, and makes a solemn protest against the present desecration of the day.

The fourteenth thanks Mayor Prince for his presence at the convention and his tender of hospitalities of the city.

The fifteenth tenders thanks to the outgoing officials.

The sixteenth calls the attention of the government to the necessity of allowing Catholic missionaries among the Indians.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, was elected president of the union, but, declining, Rev J B Cotter, of Minnesota, was afterwards chosen. O V P McKenna, of Boston, was elected first vice-president.

Brooklyn's Thanks.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Mayor Howell, of Brooklyn, decided that to-day should be a day of rejoicing, when it was found that the president was convalescent, and that an exhibition of fireworks should be given this evening at different locations fixed upon by the committee having the matter in charge. To-day, in accordance with the wishes of his honor, the citizens of Brooklyn decorated their dwellings with flags and bunting. The city hall, court house and municipal buildings have been handsomely decorated, and all the principal department offices were closed at noon, and business suspended.

Murderous Thieves.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 4.—McKeesport and the surrounding country are intensely excited over the murder of George McClure and the serious wounding of Constable Fleming by a gang of thieves on last evening, while the former parties were in pursuit of the thieves who had stolen goods from McClure amounting to nearly three hundred dollars. The particulars of the shooting, which was cold blooded, were telegraphed last night. Forces of armed men are scouring the country in search of the murderers. Six men, supposed to belong to the gang, have been arrested at West Newton, Pa. A reward of $700 for the capture of the murderers has been offered by the borough council of McKeesport, where McClure resided.

At Long Range.

BOSTON, August 4.—At the Victory long range match at Walnut Hill yesterday, there was brilliant shooting, the totals of the first six men, 1,290 points, exceeding the best score ever made by any six men in this country, and coming within two points of the best on record, that made by the American team at Dollymount, Ireland, in 1880. The ranges was 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The marksmen were W C Gregory, J F Brown, W H Jackson, F J Rabbeth, J S Sumner, H Tyler and J W Hanson. The average per man was 215.

A Silver Spike.

GALVESTON, August 4.—A special to the News from El Paso says that Terrazas, of the state of Chihuahua, drove the silver spike yesterday morning which united the two republics by rail, in the presence of a few spectators from both sides. A few appropriate remarks were made by Governor Terrazas and were appropriately responded to by Governor Anthony, vice-president and general manager of the Mexican Central.

Confederate Sympathy.

GALVESTON, August 4.—A special dispatch to the News from Corsicana, Texas, says that at the third annual reunion of Parson's cavalry brigade of the confederate army yesterday resolutions expressing deep sympathy with the wounded president and thankfulness at his promised recovery were adopted unanimously.

The South African Convention.

LONDON, August 4.—A dispatch from Durban, Natal, says the Transvaal convention has been signed, and the government of that territory will be transferred to the Boers on Monday next. General Sir Evelyn Wood and Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, high commissioner for South Africa, will leave the Transvaal at once.

Of Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, August 4—Manuel Beccira y Faro, sub director of the treasury, died here to-day of yellow fever. Deceased was highly esteemed for his probity and incorruptible character.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The stock market opened somewhat irregular, but in the main firm and higher. In early dealings there was a fractional decline, which was followed by an advance of ⅛ to 1½ per cent, the latter in Northern Pacific preferred. Towards noon speculation became weak, and a decline of ⅛ to 2 per cent, took place, the latter in Reading, while Nashville and Chattanooga rose 4¾ per cent and closed at the highest point touched during the afternoon. The general list was rather weak, and continued so up to the close of business, the market being extremely dull in final sales. Most of the active stocks show a fractional decline on the day's transactions. The sales to-day aggregated 206,900 shares.

Georgia 6s	112	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¾
Ga 7s mortg'e	111½	Mobile & Ohio	36
Ga do gold	119	Hannibal & St Joe	93
Louisiana consols	70	St. L. & San Fran.	50¼
North Carolina old	36½	do Preferred	75
N Carolina new	22	do first preferred	108½
Funding	12	Union Pacific	126¾
Special tax	6¾	Houston & Texas	97
Tennessee 6s	74½	Pacific Mail	52¼
Tennessee new	74½	Adams Express	136
Virginia 6s	36	Wells & Fargo	136
Consolidated	80¼	American Mer Ex.	83¼
Deferred	*16	United States	68
Panama	261	Consolidated coal	38
Fort Wayne	139	Quicksilver	20¼
Chicago & Alton	*141	Preferred	72
Harlem	246	Norfolk & We'n Pre	60¼
Michigan Central	99¼	Wes'n Union ex cer	—
St. Paul	114¾	Texas Pacific	58¾
Preferred	132	C., St. L. & N. O.	80
Delaware & Lack	123¾	Manhattan Ele	16¾
N. Jersey Central	96¼	N. Y. Elevated	107
Reading	65¼	Metropolitan Ele	85¼
Ohio & Miss	38	Pittsb'g F. W. & C.	140
Preferred	110	Chicago & N. W	126¼
N. Y. Central	143¾	do. Preferred	138¾
Erie	46¾	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	53¼
Lake Shore	124¾	do. Preferred	81
Illinois Central	137	Memphis & Char'n	83
N. C. & St. L.	84	Rock Island	138¼
Louis'e & Nash	*106	Western Union	89¾

*Offered.

The Constitution

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ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 5 1881.

THE legislature of New Hampshire now in session assumes that the state will be entitled to two representatives in congress instead of three, the present number, and will pass a bill redistricting the state on that basis. Here is a suggestion for our legislature. The New Hampshire bill has already passed the lower house.

THE present week is one of considerable political activity in the south. On Monday the Kentucky state election was held; on Wednesday the democrats of Mississippi met to nominate a candidate for governor; and yesterday the prohibition campaign of North Carolina culminated, and the democrats of Virginia met to name the next governor of their state.

THE singular fact was developed in the North Carolina canvass that the negroes could not be relied on to support a prohibitory liquor bill, because they consider such a measure an invasion of their natural rights. To a great extent the position of the two parties in North Carolina was the reverse of the one they generally hold in the northern states—the democrats voted freely for prohibition, and the republicans against it. The details of the North Carolina vote will be extremely interesting reading. It was the first full test of the kind in the south.

BY invitation, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond, Virginia, will this morning deliver an address in the hall of the house of representatives. Dr. Curry was recently made secretary of the Peabody educational fund by a unanimous election. Like L. Q. C. Lamar, with whom he was associated in the old congress, he is one of the gifted sons given by Georgia to other states. During the recent canvass in Virginia which ended in Mahone, Dr. Curry's voice was everywhere heard in favor of truth and honesty. No one should lose the opportunity of hearing this distinguished orator and scholar. Let the house be filled with an audience worthy of the speaker.

THE prohibition bill that was voted on yesterday in North Carolina was passed by the legislature by a vote of 104 to 71. Of the democrats 83 voted for it and 10 against it, while 21 republicans voted for it and 7 against. 19 democrats and 30 republicans did not vote upon the passage of the bill. The Wilmington Star of Wednesday morning thought there would be a falling off in the vote of at least 30 per cent; that the democrats would poll two-thirds, and the republicans three-fourths of their strength; that the democratic vote would be about equally divided, and that the republicans would cast about three-fourths of their vote against prohibition. The Star concludes that the majority against prohibition would be 20,000. We print the Star's predictions in order that our readers may see how far they are sustained by the returns.

Security for Loans and Accommodations.

The fact that northern capitalists are prepared to loan money in Georgia at comparatively cheap rates, on good security, has directed the attention of the legislature to the fact that mortgages in this state are not regarded as safe securities. The supreme court holds that under the code the wife, no matter what the terms of the mortgage, is entitled to a dower and a year's support out of any property the husband may die "seized and possessed of." This difficulty has been met in the case of home loans by a system which consisted in giving deeds for securities. This system has to some extent been adopted by those who find it convenient to borrow money from those at the north who are willing to invest their capital in this way. But it is an awkward arrangement at best, for those who could borrow money thus offered and reinvest it to their own advantage are not willing to place a deed to their property in the hands of unknown men, and many who could obtain relief in this way feel compelled to do without it. Another awkward and undesirable result of the system is that those who have held the deed as security do not give a warranty title in return. They give a quit claim, and unless the whole transaction is written across the face of the instrument, the quit claim is calculated to cloud the title.

It seems likely that the legislature will amend the law in this particular so as to obviate the necessity, on the part of those who can borrow money to advantage of giving deeds as security; and while they are about it, our law-makers would do well to give additional force and strength to the collection laws of the state. The tendency of legislation since the war has been to make a somewhat invidious distinction between creditor and debtor to the advantage of the latter. This was the result, not of any purpose or desire to inflict injustice, but of the peculiar condition of affairs immediately after the war. Perhaps it was justifiable to some extent, but it is now not even excusable. Our people are getting upon their feet, and business of all kinds is environed by new methods and new impulses. It is no longer possible to divide debtors and creditors into distinct classes. The debtor is a creditor, and the creditor, in his turn, is a debtor. We want such laws as will in themselves be sufficient security for those who find it advantageous, convenient or necessary to seek accommodations, and the sooner a revision of this sort begins the better it will be for the state.

Wheat, Corn and Trade.

The bears utilized to the utmost the reports of lessened production both in wheat and corn, and it is only within a few days that the truth began to come out. The Produce Exchange Bulletin of Friday last puts the yield of wheat in Ohio, Illinois and Michigan at 80,500,000 bushels less than it was last year, but this loss is met by the fact that the gain in the production of winter wheat will probably be about 30,000,000 bushels, and by the further fact that we go into the crop year with upwards of 50,000,000 bushels of old wheat on hand. The decrease in yield of wheat will therefore only about equal the amount of old wheat left on hand from last year's crop. In other words, we will have for consumption and export as much wheat as was used last year. The figures of the Commercial Bulletin practically sustain this view of the case. We have all the wheat that Europe will need, and even if our crop is fifty million bushels less than it was last year, we can still sell to other countries 100,000,000 bushels, or about all that the foreign market will take this year.

The shortage in the corn crop is put by the bears at 200,000,000 bushels. This is a large amount at first sight, but when it is remembered that the crop of the country is about 1,500,000,000 bushels, and that less than 100,000,000 bushels is exported, it loses its alarming features at once. We will have plenty of corn to supply the foreign demand, and probably enough besides to satisfy all home requirements.

The object of the bears in presenting statements of the losses in wheat and corn is to induce people to believe that the balance of trade is about to turn against us—that the railroads will have a decreased tonnage—that hard times are about to come again. To show how baseless their theories are, we give the exports of leading articles during the ten months ending April 30:

Bread and biscuit, pounds	13,375,766
Indian corn, bushels	75,703,071
Wheat, bushels	130,061,067
Wheat flour, barrels	6,693,784
Raw cotton, pounds	1,966,234,191
Cotton manufactured, yards	122,097,020
Apples, dried, pounds	19,729,650
Apples, green or ripe, bushels	3,666,195
Hops, pounds	8,317,489
Leather, sole, etc., pounds	24,193,986
Oil cake, pounds	380,328,048
Illuminating oils, gallons	246,813,103
Other mineral oils, gallons	46,967,016
Cotton-seed oil, gallons	3,055,984
Bacon and hams, pounds	682,260,941
Fresh beef, pounds	89,278,545
Beef, salted and cured, pounds	35,509,612
Butter, pounds	27,789,672
Cheese, pounds	116,691,562
Lard, pounds	329,241,929
Fresh mutton, pounds	3,169,827
Pork, pounds	96,128,562
Clover seed, pounds	5,778,282
Cotton seed, pounds	9,177,942
Soap, pounds	10,820,759
Leaf tobacco, pounds	197,209,626

The detailed table of exports for the entire fiscal year has not been given to the public, but the chief of the bureau of statistics furnishes the following figures of the excess of exports of merchandise:

Month ended June 30, 1881	$4,541,931
Month ended June 30, 1880	11,617,741
Twelve months ended June 30, 1881	259,726,254
Twelve months ended June 30, 1880	167,683,912

The excess of exports and of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion was as follows:

Month ended June 30, 1881 (excess of exports)	$1,022,152
Month ended June 30, 1880 (excess of imports)	177,860
Twelve months ended June 30, 1881 (excess of imports)	91,168,650
Twelve months ended June 30, 1880 (excess of imports)	75,891,391

The balance of trade in our favor for the year just ended reached the grand sum of $259,000,000, one-third of which had to be liquidated in precious metals. If we accept the wildest statements of the bears, it is not probable that the balance can be brought below $100,000,000 this year. The imports of merchandise are decreasing. The imports of merchandise were last year $25,361,527 less than for the preceding year, and there is every reason to believe that any loss in the exportation of wheat this year will be met by a reduction in imports of merchandise. There need, therefore, be no fear that imports of specie will cease during the present year. Europe needs our breadstuffs, if not our securities, and to meet these purchases gold must continue to flow this way, no matter what the croakers and the Pall Mall Gazette may say.

This fact is manifest in the soundness of the business of the country. There is no sign of weakness anywhere, unless it be in Wall street and other speculative centers—and people care very little about the struggles in such quarters. The truth is, we are producing and manufacturing more, and are every year becoming more and more independent and self-sustaining. Instead of borrowing from and leaning upon Europe, Europe will soon have to accept support and help from America. There never was greater bosh uttered than the declaration that when every branch of legitimate business is sound and healthy, we are on the verge of another panic. Europe is sending us gold, wages are good, harvests plentiful, the prospects of a fall business unusually promising, and serious commercial disturbances altogether improbable. A panic is really impossible as things stand. The bears will do well to retire in good order while they may.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION was running the lobby out of the corridors of the capitol a few days ago, the Savannah News was inclined to doubt the statements made. The News is remote from the scene of action, but it is a pity that our esteemed contemporary didn't send one of its staff—Mr. B. H. Richardson, for instance—to investigate the matter. A keen observer and an experienced journalist like Mr. Richardson would have taken in the situation at a glance. It is to be regretted that the News was without information.

THE Ishmaelite announces that the Spartan band, of which our readers have doubtless heard, has wind instruments for weapons. Such reminiscences throw much light upon and add largely to the value of history.

WE are informed by a gentleman who has just returned from Macon, that the people of that city are enthusiastically in favor of granting the Cole charter to Rome. And yet, the impression to be gathered from the Daily Drouth, which claims to be a representative paper, is that the people of Macon are supremely indifferent to the fate of the charter. Ah, well—in this, as in other matters, THE CONSTITUTION takes pleasure in representing Macon, as well as the public sentiment of the state in this matter.

WE reprint elsewhere, from the Athens Banner, a short and appreciative notice of Mr. Joseph Clisby, the well known journalist. The article is based upon a sketch of Mr. Clisby which recently appeared in the Darien Gazette

OUR state exchanges may oppose or favor the proposed appropriation for a Georgia exhibit in the cotton exposition as best suits their ideas of economy; but certainly they should not allow their readers to labor under the delusion that the appropriation is to benefit either the exposition or Atlanta. If the appropriation is made it will be expended under the eye of the legislature, and the state will derive all the benefit.

THE trouble with political reformers at the north is that they insist upon reforming things by means of the republican party. Naturally enough, things refuse to be reformed by any such means.

THE esteemed Springfield Republican joins with the Boston Journal in lamenting that THE CONSTITUTION has been dealing rather harshly with Mr. Bayard. It looks a little suspicious to see republican papers rushing to defend the Delaware senator upon the slightest pretext. In point of fact, he needs no defense, for THE CONSTITUTION merely informed him that he couldn't play boss.

EDITOR WATTERSON, of Louisville, has an article in a recent number of his journal on "The Situation in Whisky." He spells it with an "e" and handles the whole subject in a brilliant manner.

THE Macon Daily Drouth ought to get down off the fence with respect to the Cole charter. Every business interest in Macon is anxious that the charter should be granted. Once in a way, Dryasdust, of the Drouth, ought to represent the desires of his own community.

MR. L. N. TRAMMELL prints in the Dalton Citizen a two column letter opposing the granting of the Cole charter to Rome.

BOOKWALTER'S barrel is to be duplicated. The New York Times quietly announces that the republicans of the east are expected to respond when called upon by Foster's financial agents. The republicans seem to be getting down to business, and no state that can be bought will be allowed to slip from under their control. Votes will no longer be cheap in off years.

THE average daily circulation of the Boston Herald during the month of July was 133,000 Editor Haskell thinks this is due to the fact that the Herald is for reform, but, really, it is because the Herald prints all the news and is non-partisan.

THE medical editor of the New York Herald was getting along as well as could be expected at last accounts.

THE New York Times, with a vigilance which, if persisted in, will wipe the republican party from the face of the North American planet, has gone and discovered that Postmaster General Key was cognizant of the star-route frauds. If this thing continues, the Times will announce after awhile that Mr. Hayes held his office through fraud.

IN GENERAL.

—The railroad war should be encouraged. It is a fare fight.

—LeDuc's tea farm failed because he forgot to paint it red.

—Miss Montague, of Baltimore, is said to be the most beautiful lady at Newport this season.

—None of Queen Victoria's daughters have ever mixed in general society so much as the Princess Louise.

—Dr. Hamilton states positively that the president never had the symptoms of pyæmia.

—"Bob" Roberts, a son of Governor Roberts, of Texas, is a baggage master on the International railway.

—It is said that Uncle Hamlin will go to Spain and take Captain Boutelle, of the Bangor Whig, as secretary of legation.

—The latest application of paper is the adoption of paper plates by some of the great restaurants and cafes in Berlin.

—The sureties of Collector Robertson are C. P. Huntington and Theron R. Butler of New York city. The amount of the bond is $400,000.

—The Boston Post says that it is believed in some circles that ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, will before long succeed Mr. Marsh as minister to Italy.

—"Ours," says the Hartford Times, "is the newspaper era. This will surprise many folks who thought that the present is the era of striped stockings.

—Detroit Free Press: Malaria covers a multitude of sins. It is another name for drunkenness in Washington, and an excuse for horse stealing in Mississippi.

—There is a Nevada Indian named Flush Royal. He must be the most popular Indian in the state, as every man wants to have him in hand.

—Philadelphia papers have a report that ex-Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, has permanently retired from politics, and is about to go into the coal mining business.

—Baron Adolphe de Rothschild, brother of the partners of the Paris house, has bequeathed to the Louvre his collection of art works with $200,000 for their maintenance.

—Mrs. Helmbold is suing the New York Express for $100,000 for libel in publishing allegations that James Gordon Bennett alienated her husband and destroyed the peace of her home

—It is said that from an agricultural standpoint, if we except the northern part of Africa, no country on the globe extends such meager inducements to immigrants as the territory of Arizona.

—A watermelon which weighs twelve pounds has five pounds of rind and six ounces of seeds, which must be wasted. The times demand a melon with a tissue paper cover and rattan ribs in place of the seeds.

—Liverpool is to be supplied with water from the mountains of Wales. The scheme is to create an artificial lake one mile wide and five miles long for a reservoir, then to tunnel a mountain two miles, and send the water to Liverpool.

—A fair maiden's curiosity: "Now do tell me, Charley," said Miss Gigglegush, who is spending the summer in the country, "which cow is it that gives the ice cream? I'm just dying to see her."—Boston Transcript.

—Portland, Oregon, now has a population of 25,000 inhabitants, and is one of the best built and most substantial towns in the country. It is said that it has more capital to its population than any place in the United States except Providence, Rhode Island.

—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has entirely recovered from her recent illness, and now takes frequent long rides. She does not like her son's appointment to a cabinet position. "Secretary of war!" she said, when informed of the appointment; "then he'll be shot, sure."

—"Looking at the records of business transacted,' says the Public, "it is difficult to believe that it is midsummer. Until the last week in November the clearing houses had never made as large exchanges in any week, at New York or elsewhere, as they made during the third week of July."

—There are 45,000 persons engaged in the manufacture of pottery in England and Wales. The death rate among the males is 38 per cent higher than among the male element at large. In the lungs of a potter who recently died of consumption were found 48 per cent of silica, 18 of alumina and 5 of oxide of iron—articles of constant use in his business.

—Mrs. Garfield says in a letter written ten days go, and printed in the Warren, Ohio, Tribune: "The general is just beginning to have a faint suggestion of an apetite. From newspaper reports one would suppose he had been taking beefsteaks and lambchops by the quantity; but the truth is, he has only tasted them to gratify the doctors, and not always to his own advantage."

Voices from Georgia.

Americus Republican.

By all means grant the charter.

Albany News.

The Georgia legislature ought to appoint a new committee, to be known as the waste basket committee, and to whom about four-fifths of the bills introduced should be referred.

Marietta Journal.

We are not opposed to granting the charter to the Rome road, and would deem it selfish to deprive the people along the proposed new line of railroad facilities to help develop their country. We are in favor of the road being built.

Sparta Ishmaelite.

We should like to see the full proceedings of the legislature published, just as the proceedings of congress are published in the Record. The people would then be able to tell exactly what is done, from day to day, during the whole session.

Augusta Evening News.

If our legislators desire to quarantine the flow of northern capital into Georgia, they can best subserve the purpose by refusing to grant Cole's charter This will do the work more effectually than anything else that the ingenuity of the average legislator can devise.

Savannah Times.

There are several northern and western capitalists now ready with their hands in their pockets to invest their money in Georgia, just as soon as they see that they will be protected by the legislature, and not have to fee unscrupulous lobbyists, in order to obtain that protection to their investments.

Warrenton Clipper.

To our mind the constitution of the state of Georgia is a farce, and the quicker we get from under its farcical performances the better. The biggest piece of unwisdom is manifest in the requirement of biennial sessions—act 3, section 4, paragraph 3. Doubtless there are many more such, which we hope will be noticed by this session.

Columbus Times.

Hard on the small boy, is the bill of the Hon. Mr. Price, of Oconee, which seeks to drive circuses from the land by imposing a tax of $5,000 for each performance. Was Mr. Price never a small boy? Does he wish to cut off from the present generation one of the main inducements to be a small boy? What is small boyhood without the circus accompaniment? Mr. Price should withdraw that bill. If he does not, our boys will recollect it against his boys and refuse to vote for them in the brighter days yet to come.

Sparta Ishmaelite.

The refusal to charter a road, on the ground that it would compete with a road already in existence, would be to violate the spirit of the constitution—a spirit that is at war with monopoly—in the interest of monopoly. The legislature will do itself credit by refusing to indorse a policy which is antagonistic to the interests of the people of the state generally—especially when, in order to do so, it is compelled to violate the spirit of the constitution and the settled policy of the state.

Cedartown Advertiser.

Our people are continually crying for immigrants and capital, but it is a question that they should consider and ask themselves if they really wish them Few of our smaller towns, or in fact larger, can bear to see a stranger come in and compete with the natives. This "dog in the manger" spirit and lack of enterprise, is what keeps so many of our towns far behind the times. We are too lazy and too poor to develop our country, we sit down and howl for some one to come and help us, and when a man comes along with plenty of money, buys our lands, employs our people and scatters his cash, we are unwilling for him to acquire a few shekles for his superior skill, but are filled with pious patriotism, and throw cold water on his enterprise. We are glad that the people of Georgia are getting over such selfish folly, and we hope there are enough intelligent men in the legislature to welcome foreign capital when it comes to build us up, whether to build factories or railroads; and to grant wholesome competition in every line of business from the goober peddler to the railroad combination.

Influence of a Cabinet Officer.

Washington Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

The experience of Secretary Windom at the head of the treasury department would seem to dispel the prevalent opinion that a member of the cabinet can appoint any number of friends, acquaintances or those recommended by friends or acquaintances, to offices under the government. A senator the other day called on Mr. Windom and requested the appointment of two of his constituents to clerkships in the treasury department. Secretary Windom, with a significant smile, said that he did not see how it was possible for him to make the appointments desired Since he has been in office, he said, he had been skirmishing around to see if he could not get some of his friends places under him, but had not succeeded at all to the satisfaction of those friends. He pulled out a list of the appointments made since the 4th of March last and showed it to the senator. This list made known the fact that only three men recommended by the secretary had secured places. Mr. Windom also showed the list of those whose appointments had been recommended to the department. In that list were twelve men whom he had tried to give appointments, but had failed. The secretary volunteered the information that, as a senator, he had a great deal more influence in appointments in the treasury department than he now possessed as the head of that department.

Southern Writers.

New Orleans Letter Boston Post.

"We have no literary Vennors," said Mr. Cable, "and I pay little attention to prophecies about southern literature. It does seem hopeful to see how southern subjects are attracting attention and how a few southern writers are gaining a reputation. Mr. Harris ('Uncle Remus'), for example. When you go to Atlanta," he continued, forgetting the subject, "you must give Mr. Harris my heartiest congratulations. How the man must have worked to produce Uncle Remus. And isn't it true? And he will yet do his best work. He has skill if not genius." "Well," he went on, "there is another side to the question. Every week I receive stories, poems, trash without end, from amateurs who wish me to send it to the publishers. I do believe that there is more paper and ink used in the south than in the north. We are not lacking in ladies and gentlemen who write poems at a sitting. There is no reason why we should not have poets except that we do not have them. The matter is not lacking—perhaps it never is—only the men." He gave his estimate freely of the southern writers, Father Ryan, Mr. Paul H. Hayne, John Esten Cooke and the whole company, and smiled at all except "Uncle Remus."

The United States Senate.

Dubuque Telegraph.

Now that Thurman, Conkling and Blaine are out of the United States senate, the ablest debater left in that body is Senator Edmunds, of Vermont If, as is expected, Mr. Edmunds shall be appointed to fill the vacancy in the supreme court made by the death of Justice Clifford, the senate will then be without a single member of towering ability It is true that the republicans will still have Sherman and the democrats Bayard, but neither Sherman nor Bayard are at all comparable, either as debaters or statesmen, to the other gentlemen named If Thurman, Conkling, Blaine and Edmunds had been members of the senate in the days of Webster, Calhoun and Clay, this trinity of eloquent statesmen would not have monopolized all the oratorical honors.

The Per Capita Cost.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

If the government succeeds in building an asylum for insane soldiers at the National home to accommodate 400 inmates for $20,000, or at the rate of $50 each, the achievement will be unprecedented. Massachusetts built a lunatic hospital a few years ago for about 500 patients and paid $1,800,000 for it. Other states have been equally foolish. The lowest ordinary calculations allow for a per capita cost of $1,000. Possibly the home managers realize that an asylum for chronic insane need not be built and conducted like a state prison. Few American officials seem to know it.

Immigration.

New York Evening Express.

The tide of immigration steadily increases During the month of July 34,835 immigrants were landed at this port, against 25,382 in the corresponding month of last year, making an increase of 9,453. For the last seven months the immigration has been 276,638, an increase of 74,271 over last year. And the best of it is that these immigrants—or, at all events, the majority—will build towns and villages, increase the prosperity of the country, and become good citizens.

Always Loaded.

Savannah Times.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is certainly the best loaded paper in this section of the south. It always comes in chock full of interesting news.

Go, Idle Day.

BY W. T. DUMAS.

Go, idle day! go, idle day!
That gave such promise in the morn;
Thou, unimproved, has slipped away
And art with all thy fellows gone.
I thought the morning was too bright;
At noon, a half makes not a whole,
And thought again, when came twilight,
O'er squandered pearls why sing my dole?
And now I think while night doth wane,
My loss attempting to repair,
Twelve angel friends to-day I've slain
Who came thought-laden thro' the air.
I've buried them where none can see,
Deep in the graveyard of the Past;
Time says I must a murderer be
And Wisdom has the sentence passed.

Go, buried day! To-morrow, come!
Such treatment thou shalt not receive;
Those hours dead and ever dumb
Yet robbed me ere they took their leave.
Come down, bright day! Come down, bright day!
Swift fluttering thro' the ether blue!
Ere your veiled face shall fade away
I'll learn more of the good and true,
And send thee back to Paradise
To tell the gods I am more wise.

A Fortunate Tailor.

Mr P. S. Kearney, a tailor in the house of Warner & Searles, of this city, has been the fortunate winner of half the capital prize in the Louisiana State Lottery, $15,000, of which he received official notification yesterday. The lucky number was 78,112 Mr. Kearney, whose good luck in this instance, has been so propitious and unquestioned, came here from Memphis about six months ago, since which time he has been in the employ of Warner & Searles. He is an excellent workman, quiet, unobtrusive and industrious, and is charitable and good natured in the extreme. His employers speak of him in unbounded terms of praise and compliment, and are almost as much rejoiced at his streak of good fortune as the lucky man himself. With his fellow-workmen he is very popular, and they, like Messrs Warner & Searles, are pleased with his good fortune. Success to him, say we.—Vicksburg, Miss, Herald, July 13

—The results of the census of the dominion of Canada, taken on the 4th of last April, have been made public. The population of the several provinces is shown to be as follows: Ontario, 1,913,460; Quebec, 1,358,469; Nova Scotia, 440,585; New Brunswick, 321,129; Prince Edward Island, 107,781; total, 4,350,933. British Columbia and northwest territories are estimated at 160,000. The increase of population in the whole country during the last decade is reckoned at 710,565.

SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON,

Physician to Her Majesty the Queen of England,

Speaking of the Coca plant, says: "The properties of this wonderful plant are the most remarkable of any known to the medical world. From repeated personal trials, I am convinced that its use is highly beneficial and tonic" To build up a broken down system, use the Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic, indorsed and recommended by the foremost physicians of Europe and America. Overwrought and feeble nerves are quieted, digestion is promoted and new tone and vigor in all of the organs of the body follows its use. Beware of worthless imitations. aug5 d1w fri sun wed&w1t

—St. Louis claims to have a plague of flies. Nearly all the scientists in the town have investigated the insect, but none has yet been able to tell to what genus or species it belongs. They throng about the electric lights at the hotels by millions, and on Sunday night their immense numbers necessitated extinguishing those lights at the Lindell and Laclede. Chicago has as yet taken no steps to counterbalance this new attraction.

—Visiting the east side of upper New York a few days ago, the writer of this called at Mr. George Ringier's beer brewery, on 92d street In conversation, Mr. Ringier mentioned the following facts: Some months since I had an aggravated attack of rheumatism. The malady settled in my left foot and totally incapacitated me for business. The pain was so great that I was compelled to keep my room, and I suffered untold tortures, being unable to press my foot to the floor for a long time. A friend told me of St. Jacobs Oil. I secured a bottle one day and applied it according to directions. So marvelously rapid was the relief that I was able to walk down to business next day, and have not suffered an hour with rheumatism since.

—Miss Montague, the actress who was engaged to ride in Forepaugh's circus procession as the most beautiful woman in America, has been discharged, and now threatens to sue the manager, not for the $30 a week, which was to be her actual pay, but for the $10,000 prize which in his advertisements he awarded her. Josie Sutherland succeeds the fair Montrose as the "flytrap" to catch "suckers" with.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE In Nervous Prostration.

It is the best tonic I know of in debility and nervous prostration, with sleeplessness, caused by mental overwork or prolonged lactation. A. E. CAROTHERS, M.D. San Antonio, Tex

—The earl of Onslow recently brought before the house of lords the great scandal of the city churches, as shown by the recent census in the St. James' Gazette—61 in number, with an average attendance at the Sunday morning service of less than 100, two-thirds of this scanty number being officials and children. The total annual income is stated at upward of £41,000; but that does not include residences, in many cases let for large sums. Lord Onslow proposed a royal commission, but the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, and Lord Granville suggested legislation—the responsibility for which, however, neither seemed inclined to assume. In the meantime the scandal is gathering force that may lead to a drastic measure of secularization.

Look out for Sudden Changes

of weather, and guard against them by using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. aug2 d2w sun,wed,fri&w2w 2dp

Summer Complaints.

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, *and many lives are lost* through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. **PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER** is a sure cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, etc., and is *perfectly safe.*

Read the following:

BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., March 22, 1881. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER *never fails to afford instant relief* for cramp and pain in the stomach. JOSEPH BURDITT.

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1881. The *very best* medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is *sure cure every time.* JULIUS W. DEE.

MOINGONA, IOWA, March 12, 1881. I have used your PAIN KILLER in severe cases of cramp, colic, and cholera morbus, and it gave almost instant relief. L. E. CALDWELL.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 28, 1881. For twenty years I have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it *always cures.* Would not feel safe without a bottle in the house. J. B. IVIE.

SACO, ME., Jan. 22, 1881. Have used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve years. It is *safe, sure, and reliable.* No mother should allow it to be out of the family. H. I. NATES.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1881. We began using it over thirty years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house. W. O. SPERRY.

CONWAYBORO, S. C., Feb. 22, 1881. Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house. DR. E. MORTON.

U. S. CONSULATE, CREFELD, RHENISH PRUSSIA, Feb. 8, 1881. I have known PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an *indispensable necessity.* I. S. POTTER, U. S. Consul.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENG. I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhœa, accompanied with intense pain, when I tried your PAIN KILLER, and found almost instant relief. H. J. NOONE.

21 MONTAGUE ST., LONDON, ENG. During a residence of twenty-three years in India, I have given it in many cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and never knew it to fail to give relief. R. CLARIDGE.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all. For sale by all druggists at **25c. 50c.** and **$1.00** a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

july5,1881—d&wly june july august whole next read mat

BROWN'S **IRON** A TRUE TONIC SURE APPETISER **BITTERS**

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines on wrapper. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient **tonic**; especially *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc.* Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, *removing all dyspeptic symptoms,* such as *Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* **The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.** Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book (32 pp. of useful and amusing reading)—*sent free.* **BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.**

may24—d&wly nxt to or fol rd mat

—There are people who in the hottest weather will get up in the morning long before the flies have begun to open their wings to the rising sun, and they will cook and hastily bolt a scanty breakfast, rush madly around the house after collars, bonnets, umbrellas and fans, put up lunches that are not fit to be eaten, spend six hours on a railway train in order to have one or two hours of "enjoyment" at a lake side, get back home late at night tired, exasperated, fussed out, and the next morning they will crawl to work with aching heads, aching backs and rebellious stomachs, and say that they have had a day out.

Shiloh's Consumptive Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold as a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents and $1. If your Lungs are sore, Chest, or Back Lame, use Shiloh's Porous plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

502 july17—d6meow sun wed fri &w eow

—At the garden party at Marlboro' house on Thursday, July 14, the queen gave a fresh proof of her deep sympathy with President Garfield. Hearing that Mr. Lowell was present, she sent for him in order to get from his own lips the latest news about the condition of the president, and to repeat to him in person her expressions of regret at the attempted assassination, and her rejoicing over the good news which for some days past had been coming by cable. The people about the queen say that in these reiterated manifestations of her good will to the president of the United States there is nothing ceremonious or formal or conventional. She talks and thinks of nothing else, was the remark of one of the royal household.

Answer this Question,

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion. Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by all druggists.

502 july17—d6 neow sun wed fri &weow

—Dr. Hamilton, the famous New York surgeon, says that Dr. Bliss has had more experience in treating gunshot wounds similar to the president's, known to the profession as "wounds in the great cavities," than any other surgeon in either the United States or Europe. While in charge of the Armory Square hospital at Washington during the war, Dr. Bliss had on the average for four years from one to fifteen new cases a day of gunshot wounds in the great cavities, all of them more or less like the president's, and some of them precisely like it; and his success in treating them was very great. He had also nearly all the cases of compound fractures of the thigh and other desperate wounds that were brought from other hospitals and battlefields to Washington.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

502 july17—d6meow sun wed fri &wkeow

—Guiteau, the assassin, is responsible for the postponing of the final decision in the Whittaker case. The voluminous record of the court-martial has to be gone over by General Swaim and reported upon to the president, and the former will not be able to give it his attention until the president is out of danger.

'Tis Not a Fable,

but truth—very truth itself—that H. H. P. is the best Liver Medicine ever compounded, and that it has cured more Dyspepsia and Headaches than all other liver regulators and compounds known.

109 aug9 d1y

—The marriage of Miss Cavendish-Bentinck with Lord Glamis, eldest son of the earl of Strathmore, recalls the mysterious chamber that is said to exist in Glamis castle. What is contained in this chamber, and what is the secret connected with it, is known alone to the head of the family, his eldest son, and the factor of the estate. That there is a closed chamber is unquestionable; it has no window, and it is reached through a hole in the ceiling Equally unquestionable is it that there is a secret connected with it. "Were I Lady Glamis," says Henry Labouchere, "my husband would have little peace until he confided the secret to me."

How to Get Well.

Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole man. Hundreds testify to this.—Pittsburgh Post.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

KRUGER—Died, Thursday morning, Dora M., wife of Prof. E H Kruger. Funeral services at Second Baptist church to-day at 1 o'clock p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Excursion To Rome.

A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN WILL leave Atlanta,

August 9th, at 8 a. m., for Rome, Ga.,

to carry delegates, visitors, and the public who may desire to be present at the Convention of the State Agricultural Society.

Return tickets good for five days. Be sure and go, and carry your family and friends.

B. W. WRENN, General Passenger Agent

aug4 d5t

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—N. P. AND Ex-Officio J. P.'s Court for the 1234th District, G. M.—To the Stockholders (including the original and all subsequent stockholders) in the Citizens' Bank of Georgia, a corporation chartered by this State:

Take notice, that on the 4th day of August, 1881, suits by action of complaint, were commenced against said corporation in the N. P. and Ex Officio J. P.'s Court for the 1234th District, G. M. returnable to the next term thereof to be holden the first Monday in September next, in favor of the following creditors for the recovery of debts due from the Citizens' Bank of Georgia, to the said plaintiffs severally, to-wit:

A suit in favor of Paine, Abbott & Co., for ninety-nine dollars and six cents besides interest; a suit in favor of N. M. Lewis, for ninety-five dollars, besides interest; and a suit is favor of T. Æ. Means, for seventy-three dollars and fifty cents, besides interest. This August 5th, 1881.

HOPKINS & GLENN, HARRISON & PEEPLES, L. E. BLECKLEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

aug5 d1aw4w

JOHN MOSER, F. A. I. A. ARCHITECT.

Whitehall street over Schumann's Drug Store

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **AUGUST 9, 1881—135th** Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.

Incorporated in 1868, for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $420,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, Addressed only to **M. A. DAUPHIN,** New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, at No. 212 Broadway, New York, M. A. DAUPHIN, ATLANTA, GA.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A EARLY.

Notice to the Public.

The public are hereby **cautioned against sending any money or Orders to NUNES & CO, 83 Nassau St., New York City,** They are flooding the country with **Bogus Circulars** purporting to be of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and are **fraudulently** representing themselves as Agents of The Louisiana State Lottery Company. They have no authority to sell the Tickets of this Company, and are not its agents.

M. A DAUPHIN, Pres. Louisiana State Lottery Co.

New Orleans, La., July 4, 1881.

july11—d&w4w

Executor's Sale.

State of Georgia, Cherokee county.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER AND AUthority of the last will and testament of Nancy V. Lattimer, late of said county, deceased, I will sell to the highest bidder, before the court house door in Canton, in said county, on the first Tuesday in September next, between the legal hours of sale, the lands and assets belonging to said estate, lying on the public road leading from Canton to Jasper; the Marietta and North Georgia railroad running through said land; lying in the third district and second section, lots and parts of lots Nos. 148, 149, 212, 213, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 280, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 354, 365, 366, 367, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 43, 488, 419, 498, 499. Also 30 acres, more or less, including the Holt Shoal on the Etowah river, and a shoal on a large branch—number not known, but will be made known on the day of sale. I will sell those shoals separate. The plantation lies on the Etowah river and Sharp Mountain creek, containing some of the best land on the river. The plantation will be sold in three tracts or parcels. All on the south side of the river in one parcel, with a reserve for the person buying the mill to join a dam to the south bank of the river. All on the north side of the river and east of Sharp Mountain creek in one parcel, and all on north side of river and west of creek, including the mills in another parcel.

This is one of the best plantations in Cherokee county, five or six hundred acres cleared and in cultivation. The railroad runs in less than a half mile of the mill. There is a good mill house with two sets of runners, with all the equipments for grinding wheat and corn, and a saw mill The mill is not running at this time, the dam being broken. The water power cannot be excelled anywhere. The whole farm contains two thousand acres, more or less. Any person wanting a good farm and water power would do well to examine said property. It is well timbered, well watered, and is as healthy a place as there is in the State. There is not another place within the state with as many advantages combined. There is a good orchard and comfortable houses on the place.

Any one wishing to examine said property will call on the undersigned, who lives two miles south of said place, who will take pleasure in showing said lands, and giving any information wanted.

Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms of sale one half cash down, the other half twelve month's time, with seven per cent interest per annum Bond for titles until the last purchase money is paid.

This August, 1881 N J PERKINS, Ex Nancy V Lattimer

aug5—d1ds

GULLETT GINS.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Agent, No. 63 South Broad St.

july19—dtf

ATLANTIC HOTEL. Ocean City, Md.

DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN. CAPACITY six hundred guests Finest beach on the coast. The most popular Southern Watering place. Fine boating, gunning and fishing on bay 100 yards from Hotel. New ball room and orchestra. Four daily mails and telegraph office. $2 50 per day; $10 and $12 50 per week. Circulars at Constitution office, or address John Tracy, Proprietor, or S. C. Beckwith, Chief Clerk.

july16 d1m

CASH PAID FOR **BEESWAX.** W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO Boston, Mass

dec16—d1y fri sun wed

AGENTS IF YOU WANT SOMETHING to sell fast in summer—all the people want it—profits big, write at once to the **Boston Lamp Co.,** 567 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Their new Lamp Burner with the **Hyde Wick** Attachment makes kerosene lamps burn evenly. It has two small hand wheels instead of one—each wheel controlling a corner, or one half of the wick. Sells at sight. Fits any lamp. Terms to agents, $2, $3 and $3 50 per doz. Retail price 35, 45 and 50 cents. Sample sent to agents for 25 cents. july13—d3w fri

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Commissioner's Sale of First-Class City Property.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER ISSUED FROM the Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia, we, as commissioners named in said order, will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder before the court house door in Atlanta, between the lawful hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in September next, which is the 6th day of said month, for the purpose of making partition between Mrs Elizabeth G. Tarver and her children, and Mrs. Mary C. French and her children, who respectfully own by an absolute fee simple title each, an undivided half interest in and to the east half of the lot and the three-story building thereon, known as the "Bell building," situated on the northwest corner of North Broad and Marietta streets, with all the appurtenances thereto, being parts of lots Nos 1 and 2, of the subdivision of lots Nos. 65 and 66 of the original subdivisions of land lot No. 78, in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county fronting 29 feet on the northeast side of Marietta street, and extending back same width along the northwest side of North Broad street 1.5 feet to a 20 foot alley. Terms cash

RICHARD HOBBS, J. W. CARTER, HENRY BOYLSTON, Commissioners.

Atlanta, Ga., August 1st, 1881.

aug3—d30d

A MEETING

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ROME and Raleigh Railroad Company is called to meet in Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday, September 1, 1881, for the purpose of filling the office of President made vacant by death, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

August 1, 1881. LARKIN SMITH, Secretary.

aug3 d3t

EDUCATIONAL.

Atlanta Female Institute,

Atlanta, Ga.

NOS. 15 AND 16 EAST CAIN ST., BETWEEN Peachtree and Ivy sts The exercises of this school will be resumed Wednesday, September 7th, 1881, with a corps of experienced teachers The object of this institution is to afford the advantages of a thorough education, embracing Primary, Intermediate, Academic and Collegiate Departments. Special attention is given to the study of Music, Modern Languages, Belle's Letters and Art. Native French and German teachers are employed. For circulars apply to MRS. J. W. BALLARD, Principal.

july27 dtf

THE LEXINGTON, KY., FAIR,

WHICH COMMENCES

August, 30th, 1881, and Continues Five Days,

Promises to be the most attractive Fair ever held by the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

First Day—Cattle, Harness Horses, and Ponies.

Second Day—Mules, Blooded and Matched Horses, Thoroughbred Stallion Ring, and 2-year old trot; Sheep and Hogs.

Third Day—Saddle Horses, 3 year old trot; Bicycle Race.

Fourth Day—Harness Horses, 4-year old Speed Ring, and Boys' Bicycle Ring.

Fifth Day—Roadsters, Trotting Stallion Ring, and 5-year old trot.

Address Secretary for Catalogues.

R. T. ANDERSON, President.

H. P. KINKEAD, Secretary.

july29 d&w1w

Sayre Female Institute,

LEXINGTON, KY.

A Select Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

H. B. McCLELLAN, A. M., Principal.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Session will commence

Monday, September 5th, 1881.

Thorough Instruction, a high standard of scholarship and strict discipline characterize all departments of the school.

Physical Culture is provided for by a well furnished gymnasium.

For Catalogue apply to the Principal.

may26 d3m.

THE MISSES WASHINGTON'S SELECT SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, Atlanta, Georgia

THE FIFTH SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON the first Monday in September, 1881.

Mrs. B. Mallon, known as one of the most accomplished teachers in the South, will be an associate in the instruction of the school.

Miss Emma C Hahr will be in charge of the department of Music. This lady has been educated as a teacher by her father, a distinguished Professor of European reputation. She is remarkable both for the accuracy and rapidity of her instruction. The reputation of the school for scholarship and wise discipline will be maintained. A building with ample school accommodations and every convenience and comfort for boarders is being prepared in a central location For circulars address the Misses Washington, No. 232 West Peachtree, Atlanta.

268 july10 sun th sug 1st—and then d6w

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

Macon, Ga.

WILL BEGIN FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL session Wednesday, September 21st.

A full faculty of experienced Professors and Teachers. Advanced course of study. The best advantages in Music, Art, Literature and Science. Careful attention to all the wants of pupils Prices moderate, and very low for advantages enjoyed. Health record unsurpassed by any College in the Union. Apply for catalogue to W. C. BASS, President. Or C. W. SMITH, Secretary.

july28 d2m

Augusta Female Seminary,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

MISS MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal.

Opens September 1st; Closes June 1st, 1882.

UNSURPASSED IN ITS LOCATION; IN ITS buildings and grounds; in its general appointments and sanitary arrangements. Its full corps of superior and experienced teachers; its unrivaled advantages in music, modern languages, elocution, fine arts, physical culture and instruction in the theory and practice of cooking. The successful efforts made to secure health, comfort and happiness. Its opposition to extravagance; its standard of solid scholarship. For full particulars apply to the Principal for catalogues.

june14 d2m

ROANOKE COLLEGE,

SALEM, VIRGINIA.

29th Session Begins September 7th.

CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, ELECTIVE AND preparatory courses. French and German spoken. Library 16,000 volumes. Instruction thorough and wholly unsectarian. Churches of five denominations. Climate unsurpassed—college surrounded by mountains. Expenses for 10 months from $160 to $220. Students from all sections. Catalogues free. Address secretary.

july5—d1m&w1m tues thur fri

LUCY COBB INSTITUTE,

ATHENS, GA.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL be resumed the second Wednesday in September, 1881. A full corps of Teachers, with every facility for thorough instruction.

For Catalogue apply to MISS M. RUTHERFORD, Principal.

june29—d3m

EDGAR INSTITUTE

In the Suburbs of Paris, Ky.

B. H. WADDELL, A. M., Principal.

A thorough preparation for College, or a thorough English and Scientific Course, embracing Surveying, Drawing, &c., French and German. Number of boarders limited to fifteen. Students always under the eye of the Principal.

TERMS, $250 PER ANNUM.

Next Session begins September 12, 1881.

REFERENCES:—Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., Col. B. H. Young, Rev. John W. Pratt, D. D., Louisville, Ky.; Rev. W. F. V. Bartlett, D. D., Rev. Louis Loos, President of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.; Rev. W. E. Boggs, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

july26—d1m tues fri

THE UNIVERSITY —OF— NORTH CAROLINA.

NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN

August 25th, 1881.

Combines the advantages of the old Curriculum, with special and extended instruction according to the University system.

Connected with it are schools of LAW, of MEDICINE, and of PHARMACY.

Special facilities given for practical studies, such as

Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, Land Surveying, Drawing, Book-Keeping, Business Law, Phonography, etc.

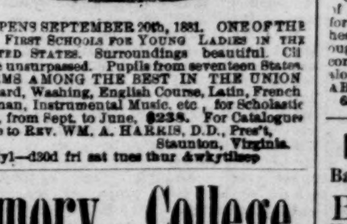
Expenses, including tuition and room rent, $185 to $230 per annum.

Address, for catalogue and particulars, KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D., President.

Chapel Hill, N. C., July 1.—July27 d&w2w

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.



OPENS SEPTEMBER 20th, 1881. ONE OF THE FIRST SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES IN THE UNITED STATES. Surroundings beautiful. Climate unsurpassed. Pupils from seventeen States. TERMS AMONG THE BEST IN THE UNION Board, Washing, English Course, Latin, French German, Instrumental Music, etc., for Scholastic year, from Sept. to June, **$238.** For Catalogue write to REV. WM. A. HARRIS, D.D., Pres't, Staunton, Virginia.

july1—d30d fri sat tues thur &wkytilsep

Emory College,

ORGANIZED 1837.

THE FALL TERM OPENS THE FIRST Wednesday in October with a

FULL FACULTY OF TWELVE.

"Seney Hall," now being rapidly built, will afford largely increased facilities. The Special

"SENEY HALL" FACULTY

Offers rare opportunities to youths preparing for the regular College Classes, and to those seeking only a thorough High School English Business Education.

BOOK-KEEPING will be introduced next term and thoroughly taught for $20.

Write to the undersigned for further information.

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, President. OXFORD, GEORGIA.

july30—d6w

CIVIL, MECHANICAL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins September 15th. The Register for 1880-81 contains a list of the graduates for the past 54 years, with their positions; also, course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Address DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

676 june20—d6w sun wed fri

INTEREST, BONDS & STOCKS

I PAY INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR cent per annum, by agreement, on money when left two or more months, and buy and sell all kinds of Bonds and Stocks, and lend money on them. I also take deposits on Book Accounts and allow no interest on them, and sell Exchange. Office hours from 8 to 4. JOHN H. JAMES.

240 may8—d3m head 10c col

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD (MEDIUM SIZED Mule for sale, at Cook & Terhune's Stable, 24 Alabama street. aug5 dt

CHANGE! CHANGE!—WITH A VIEW OF business change, I offer stock at reduced prices for spot cash Call early. Store fixtures and furniture for sale. Dealers and consumers may do well to see me. F. A. Bach, 70 Whitehall street. aug5 d3t—fri sun tues

LEMONS, LEMONS, LEMONS! — JUST received heavy stock of fresh goods, with instructions to sell. Send your orders and we won't hurt you on price. Hamilton & Hudson. aug4—dtf

FOR SALE—A COTTRELL & BABCOCK Power Press, in good order. A bargain can be had in this splendid press. Address Constitution office. july19—tf

FOR SALE—TWO BACKUS WATER MOtors. Apply at Constitution office. july 19—tf

HEADQUARTERS FOR FIRE PROOF safes. Parties wanting will find bargains at Thos. M. Clarke & Co., agents for Macneale & Urban. may10 dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GORDON PRESSMEN. None save thoroughly competent need apply. V. P. Sisson. aug5 d2t

PARTNER WITH SEVEN HUNDRED DOLlars to superintend manufacturing business already established. Call 7 to 8 or 12 to 2, 55½ Peachtree street. aug5 d1t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO GOOD Carriage Wood-Workmen and one good Painter. Will pay good wages. None but sober men need apply. A. T. Finney. aug5 d3t

WANTED—DAY BOARD IN EXCHANGE for artistic vocal and instrumental lessons. References. Address "Gentleman," this office. aug5 d1t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, FOR SEVeral years past chief clerk in a large general insurance agency firm, a situation as shorthand corresponding clerk, book keeper or any other. Refers to last employer and others, as to character and capacity. Address Shorthand, care this office. aug5 d1t

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN OF several years experience in the grocery and crockery business. He is willing to take other employment and can make himself generally useful First class references furnished. Address B. R., this office aug3—d3t

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS—WANTED—IMMEdiately a Civil Engineer competent to conduct preliminary survey for "Atlanta Canal and Water Co" H. I Kimball, President. aug3—d3t

WANTED—I WILL BUY ACCOUNTS OF Depositors in the defunct Citizens' Bank. H. Castleman, 10 East Alabama street. july23—dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATLANTA FLOODED!—BENNETT IS PREpared to "flood the town" with those beautiful tinted bris of Cards, so popular with everybody. Engraving of Cotton Exposition building printed on back of cards without extra charge. aug5 d1t

NEW WINDSOR COLLEGE AND SEMINAry Opens Sept. 7. Climate unsurpassed. Extensive buildings. Experienced instructors. Both sexes admitted and graduated. For catalogues, address Rev. A. M. Jelly, D.D., President, New Windsor, Md. july22—d1m fri sun wed

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Mrs. H. P. Lefebvre, Principal. 59 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. The 19th school year will begin on Thursday, September 22d, 1881. july22—d2m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A FOUR ROOM HOUSE WITH servants' house, on Powers street. Enquire 85 Peachtree street. J. A. Curtis. aug4 dtf

FOR RENT FROM SEPTEMBER 1ST—THE large and handsome Store 65 and 67 Peachtree street. This is one of the finest stands for dry goods in the city. Apply to A. O. M. Gay & Co., 37 Peachtree street. aug4 dtf

25 HORSE-POWER ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE CHEAP.—Can be seen in operation daily at the Charleston Rice Milling Company's Mills, east end Hasel street, City, one 25 Horse-Power Engine, Cylinder 11 inch bore and 18 inch stroke, 125 strokes per minute. The Engine is polish fitted, Judson Governor, Hammered Wrought Iron Shaft, 5 13 16 inches diameter and 6 feet 2 inches long; Fly Wheel 8 feet diameter, 14-inch face, in complete order and good as new

One HORIZONTAL FLUE BOILER, 42 inches diameter and 26 feet long, two Flues 13 inches diameter, Square Cast Iron Front, Steam Pipe to Engine, Feed Pipe, Smoke Stack, and all complete as it now stands, and in operation daily. The above is a complete outfit for a Saw Mill in No. 1 order and will be sold very cheap for cash. Call and see it in operation.

Also, one "YALE VERTICAL ENGINE, 9x12 Cylinder, 15-Horse-Power, complete and as good as new.

These Engines and Boilers are taken out to put in a larger Engine and Boiler, and can be delivered about the 1st or 15th of July. For sale cheap. Apply to W. P. RUSSELL & CO., At the Mills, east end Hasel street, Charleston, S. C.

july26—d2m tues fri

THE COMPLETE OUTFIT OF A LARGE SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY FOR SALE CHEAP, BY A FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS, BRACKETS, MOLDINGS, etc. A complete outfit of WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, consisting of a Planing Machine, a first class Moulding Machine, a Steam-Power Mortising Machine, a Foot-Power Mortising Machine, a Blind Stile Mortising Machine, a Sash Sticking Machine a Boring Machine, a Ploughing and Rebating Machine, three Rip Saw Tables and Mandrels and one Cut-off Saw Table, sliding top, and Mandrels complete, an Upright Shaping Machine, an Emery Grinder with set of Emery Wheels, two Turning Lathes with face chucks, hollow chucks, face plates, banks and rests, and back rests of the most approved style, one Lathe of capacity to turn a column two feet in diameter and twenty feet long All the above Machinery, with Hangers for main line of Shafting and Counter Shafts and Hangers, in perfect order and ready for immediate use, will be sold VERY CHEAP for cash. A change of business the cause for selling. Apply to W. P. RUSSELL & CO. East end Hasel street, Charleston, S. C.

july26—d2m tues fri

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 West Madison street, Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

apr15 d&wly

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Nervous Weakness, Lost Vitality, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Defective Memory and disorders brought on by Indiscretion and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Send a plain Sealed Envelope. Address DR. W. S. JAQUES, 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati. Ohio.

Atlanta Health Institute

THIS ADMIRABLE SANITARIUM IS LOcated in the most elevated and healthful portion of the city, affording ample opportunity for comfort, quiet and retirement.

Diseases are here treated in a thorough and Scientific manner; and with a degree of success impossible to attain under any other mode of treatment.

Over 2,000 patients from all parts of the United States and Canada have, during the last twelve years, while under treatment of the Physicians of this Institute, been entirely restored to health.

No Drugs, Medicines or Poisons used in any form.

Our Therapeutical Reliances constitute various kinds of Galvano-Electric Baths, the celebrated Swedish-Movement Processes, Hygienic Agencies and Surgical Appliances.

With a competent corps of regularly qualified Physicians, advantageous location, and unexcelled facilities, this Institute presents to invalids inducements such as are offered by no similar institution in the Southern States.

For particulars address U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

nov7 1y2dp only

EDUCATIONAL.

BELLEVUE HIGH SCHOOL,

Bedford County, Virginia.

On Norfolk and Western railroad, 15 miles west of Lynchburg. Young men and boys prepared for university or for business. Beautiful and healthy location. Able corps of teachers: thorough instruction. Liberal provision for the accommodation and comfort of students. For catalogues containing information, address W. R. ABBOT, Principal, Bellevue P. O., Virginia.

68 july3—d2m sun wed fri

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE,

Baltimore, Md., No. 46 Mt. Vernon Place.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies. Founded 1850. Mrs. M. J. Jones and Mrs. B. Maitland, Principals, with a large number of Professors. Languages practically taught. School reopens September 20. For circulars and references, the principals respectfully refer to Mr George Winship, of Winship & Bro., Atlanta, Ga. aug2—1m

Southern Female College.

LaGRANGE, GA.

OPENS THE 39TH ANNUAL SESSION THIRD Wednesday in September with a full corps of first class Teachers in all Departments. This is the College of Music, Letters and Arts. Last catalogue numbered 101 in Music alone.

Send for Catalogue. Correspondence invited.

I. F. COX, President.

july5—d&w2m

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE,

LaGRANGE, GA.,

Opens the 39th Annual Session Third Wednesday in September, with a faculty of ten thorough teachers. This is the College of Letters, Music and Art. Last Catalogue numbered 101 in Music alone. Charges moderate. Send for Catalogue. Correspondence invited.

I. F. COX, Principal.

july19 d&w1m—tues thur sat

PATENT MEDICINES.

Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a **POSITIVE Remedy** for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For **Female Diseases**, Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that MAKE the blood, and hence is the best **Blood Purifier**. It is the only known remedy that cures **Bright's Disease**. For Diabetes, use **Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure**.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers at $1.25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

feb1—d&w24m sun wed fri nx rd mat top col

—THE MILD POWER CURES.—

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people.

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4.	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6.	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7.	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues	.50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza	.50
20.	Whooping Cough, violent coughs	.50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27.	Kidney Disease	.50
28.	Nervous Debility	1.00
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed	.50
32.	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

Theo. Schumann, Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Daniel & Marsh, Pemberton, Pullum & Co., W. A. Taylor, B. Berry, Arch Avery, and Hutchison & Bro., Agents.

july5—d1y fri sun wed &wkly nxt rd mat

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Trade Mark. Patented.

After an attack of paralysis persons are liable to many ordinary diseases which did not affect them before. Your doctor will tell you that you must keep your bowels regular. This can be best done by using

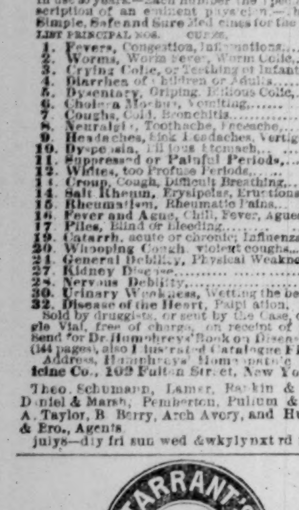
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

It cleanses without weakening, thus enabling the sick man to regain his strength. Ask your physician, and he will recommend its use.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

aug2—d2w wed fri abo mid col nx rd mat

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

june26—d1y sun wed fri &wkly nx rd mat

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

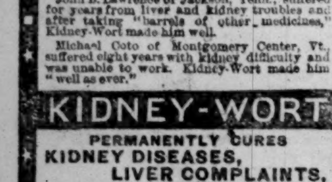
It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

apr2—d&wkly sun wed mat nol al.

30 DAYS TRIAL ALLOWED.



WE WILL SEND, ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL, DR. DYE'S Electro-Voltaic Appliances TO MEN

suffering from **Nervous Weaknesses, General Debility**, loss of nerve force or vigor, or any disease resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES, or to **any one** afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Spinal Difficulties, Kidney or Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Ruptures, and other Diseases of the Vital Organs. Also WOMEN troubled with diseases peculiar to their sex.

Speedy relief and complete restoration to health guaranteed. **These are the only Electric Appliances that have ever been constructed upon scientific principles.** Their thorough efficacy has been practically proven with the **most wonderful success, and they have the highest endorsements from medical and scientific men,** and from **hundreds who have been quickly and radically cured by their use.**

Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet, giving all information free. Address,

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

june5—d1y sun wed fri & wkly

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

6 d1—4wtm

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

25th Day's Proceedings—August 4.

THE SENATE.

The senate met at the usual hour, and was called to order by President Boynton. Prayer was offered and the roll was called, and the journal of the previous day was read and approved.

By resolution offered by Mr. Byrd, Hon. B. F. Crayton, president of the state agricultural society, of South Carolina, was invited to a seat on the floor.

Mr. Payne presented a memorial on the temperance question, which was referred to the committee on temperance.

Mr. McDaniel, chairman of the committee on judiciary, submitted a report on certain bills, which was read.

Mr. Butt made a report on the memorial presented by E. T. Payne in reference to the Macon and Brunswick railroad, and asked to be relieved from its further consideration, which request was granted.

The roll was called for the introduction of new matter. The following bills were read the first time:

Mr. McWhorter—A bill to prohibit the manufacture or sale of chemical fertilizers in this state, and to punish the same as a misdemeanor. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Wilson—A bill to abolish the agricultural bureau. Referred to the committee on agriculture.

The following bills were taken up, read the third time and disposed of as indicated:

A bill to define the law of prescription in certain cases. Passed by substitute.

A bill to repeal the first section of the act vesting the granting license to retail intoxicating liquors in the town of Louisville in the commissioners of said town, etc. Passed.

A bill to repeal an act to consolidate the offices of treasurer and clerk of the superior court of the county of Webster. Passed.

A bill to repeal an act to organize the county court of the county of Randolph. Passed.

A bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of the court house in the town of Cleveland, in White county. Passed.

A bill to prohibit the sale of buying and selling farm products in the county of Bibb between the hours of sundown and sunup. Passed.

A bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the 714th district G. M., Carroll county. Passed.

Mr. Winn moved to take from the table the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within one mile of any chartered college or institution of learning. The bill was taken up.

Mr. Winn moved to recommit to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Daniel moved to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Reid moved to recommit to the committee on temperance.

The bill was recommitted to committee on judiciary.

The following bills were taken up and read the second time:

A bill to prescribe the manner of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors in the county of Effingham, and to increase the fee to $5,000.

A bill to amend an act establishing the county courts of this state so as to allow the judges salaries instead of costs, etc.

A bill to establish a system of public schools for the city of Rome.

A bill to prescribe the method of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors in the county of Screven and to increase the fee to $10,000.

A bill to reduce the official bond of the sheriff of Early county.

A bill to amend an act to create a board of commissioners for the county of Webster.

A bill to provide for the payment of the debt of Clarke county.

A bill to create a new judicial circuit in this state.

Mr. Winn, chairman of the committee on corporations, submitted a report on certain bills, which was read.

Mr. McWhorter, chairman of the committee on enrollment, reported the following bills as duly enrolled, signed by the speaker of the house and ready for the signature of the president of the senate:

A bill to amend the act incorporating the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railroad.

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Griffin so as to establish public schools in that place.

A bill to authorize the city of Sandersville to establish public schools.

A bill to change the time of holding the superior courts in the counties of Lumpkin and Dawson.

A bill to regulate the manner of letting the building of bridges across streams between two counties.

The following bills were introduced under a suspension of the rules and read the first time:

Mr. Gorman—A bill to be entitled an act to make it a felony for any person by persuasion or otherwise to attempt to mislead or influence others in the commission of the crime of polygamy or bigamy by advice, counsel or encouragement in any public or private assemblage, and to make the punishment therefor imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than two nor more than four years. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Johnson—A bill to declare county officers incompetent to hold the office of county school commissioner. Referred to committee on education.

The bills reported on by the committee on corporations were then read the second time, and were as follows:

A bill to incorporate the Albany, Atlantic and Gulf transportation company. Withdrawn.

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Stone Mountain railway and granite company.

A bill to create a board of commissioners for the county of Brooks, etc.

The senate then adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. to-day.

THE HOUSE.

The house met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by the speaker. Prayer by Rev Mr. Kilpatrick The roll was called and the journal was read.

Mr. DuBignon, of Baldwin moved to reconsider the bill passed yesterday to tax railroads in each county through which they pass. On motion of Mr. Rankin of Gordon, the motion to reconsider was tabled. Yeas 60, nays 55

The special order was the consideration of a bill to charter the Rome Southern railroad to run from Rome to St. Marks, Florida, with the right to build branches to Atlanta, Macon, Brunswick and Columbus

Mr. Jemison, of Bibb, moved that this bill be postponed to Thursday next. He argued that the bill contained extraordinary provisions which should be carefully scanned. He had never seen such a similar charter.

At the suggestion of Mr. Estes, Mr. Jemison moved to make the bill the special order for next Monday.

Mr. McBride, of Haralson, wanted the bill considered at once.

Mr. Milner opposed the motion to postpone.

Mr. Rankin favored a postponement.

Mr. Render opposed the motion to postpone.

Mr. Polhill, of Jefferson, moved to set the bill for consideration next Wednesday.

Mr. Barrow, of Clarke, favored this amendment and the bill was ordered to that date.

The next business in order was the unfinished business of Tuesday, which was a bill to legalize the action of the county commissioners in changing the shape of the court house square in Douglasville, on which the special judiciary committee had reported adversely.

Mr. James, of Douglas, argued ably in favor of the bill as a matter of convenience and justice to parties in Douglasville.

Mr. Turner, of Monroe, said that the committee had no desire to defeat this bill, but they honestly thought its provisions are unconstitutional, and he gave the reasons for this opinion. The adverse report of the committee was agreed to and the bill was lost.

The speaker announced that he had received from the Rome conference a memorial on the subject of temperance, which he referred to the committee on that subject.

The standing committees made reports.

A message from the governor announced that he had approved the acts—

To amend the act conferring additional powers on the purchasers of railroads.

To exempt dentists from jury duty.

To provide for payment of the solicitor of the Western circuit for services in the county court of Clarke.

To repeal an act creating a county court for Habersham county.

To fix the compensation of the solicitor of the county court of Richmond county.

To amend the incorporation of the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railroad.

To authorize the commissioners of Baker county to provide for payment of the debt of the county.

To amend an act providing for a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Cobb county.

To require persons having in charge county finances to furnish dockets to justices and notaries.

To repeal an act creating a board of commissioners for Baker county.

To provide for sales made under fi. fas from county courts.

To repeal an act to create a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Milton county.

To amend an act to provide a board of county commissioners for Mitchell county.

On motion of Mr. Lamar, of Pulaski, the house took up and concurred in a senate amendment to a bill to provide that judges of the supreme court shall not preside in any case which was tried before him when he was judge of the superior court.

Bills for third reading were in order.

Mr. Rawlins, of Dodge—A bill to abolish the county court of Dodge county. Passed.

Mr. Twiggs, of Richmond—A bill to incorporate the Augusta savings institution. Passed.

Mr Mathews, of Hart, moved to take up a bill to amend the fence law so as to allow the petition of seventy-five freeholders to bring on an election on the fence law oftener than once in two years as now provided for. Agreed to and the bill was taken up.

Mr. Reese, of Wilkes, offered an amendment declaring that any county which voted no fence should fence the county in and argued well for it.

Mr. Turner, of Monroe, opposed the amendments of Mr. Reese. He offered an amendment providing that each voter should vote on this question in the militia district where he resides.

Mr. Smith, of Oglethorpe, said the committee would not object to such an amendment.

Mr. Turner's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Middlebrook, of Newton, supported the amendment of Mr. Reese.

Mr. Peek, of Rockdale, opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Reese.

Mr. Strother, of Lincoln, supported the amendment of Mr. Reese.

Mr Martin, of Houston, favored the passage of the substitute without any amendment.

Mr. James, of Douglas, said the amendment, if adopted, would defeat the object of the bill. The amendment imposes an unjust burden on the people of each county that adopts the stock law.

Mr. Strother again spoke and said that this law was working well in South Carolina.

Mr. Post, of Coweta, opposed the amendment to require counties voting for a stock law to fence themselves. He expressed his views clearly in two speeches.

Mr. Smith opposed the amendment of Mr. Reese, and argued that it would practically amount to the defeat of the bill.

On this amendment the yeas and nays were ordered and were: yeas 67, nays 77. So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Sweat, of Clinch, offered an amendment that if the counties adopting a fence law do not fence in, the owners of stock in adjoining counties shall not be liable for damages from depredations by the stock.

Mr. Sweat supported his amendment in a few clear remarks.

Mr. Turner opposed the amendment.

Mr. Miller, of Houston, called the previous question and it was ordered.

The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Sweat's amendment, and were 64 yeas to 78 nays.

Mr. Jones, of DeKalb, offered an amendment declaring that the provisions of the bill should go into effect twelve months, and not six months, after any election which orders a fence law, but this amendment was cut off by the call of the previous question.

An amendment by Mr. Foster, of Morgan, to make the title of the bill conform to its provisions was agreed to.

The committee's substitute was adopted and on the final passage of the bill the yeas and nays were called.

Mr. Smith, as chairman of the committee on agriculture was entitled to twenty minutes in which to conclude the argument. He spoke of the advantages of the bill and urged its passage on the house. There is no objection to the voting once a year on this question of fence or no fence. Mr. Smith gave the reasons why the committee had reported in favor of the bill.

On its passage the yeas were 91 and the nays 52. [Applause]

The bill provides that elections on the fence law may be had once a year instead of once in two years as now provided by law.

Mr. Northen offered a resolution that when the house adjourn to day, it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to morrow, as Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody fund, had been invited to address the general assembly at 9 o'clock. Agreed to.

Under suspension of the rules, a bill to amend an act to reincorporate the town of Elberton was read the second time.

By leave of the house Mr. Perkins, of Burke, introduced and had read the first time a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Burke county. Referred to committee on temperance.

The house adjourned to 10 o'clock Thursday.

"The Gods Help those who help themselves," and nature invariably helps those who take Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

aug2 d2w sun, wed. fri&w2w 3dp.

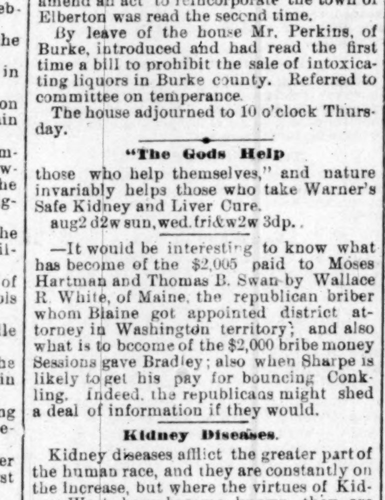
—It would be interesting to know what has become of the $2,005 paid to Moses Hartman and Thomas B. Swan by Wallace R. White, of Maine, the republican briber whom Blaine got appointed district attorney in Washington territory; and also what is to become of the $2,000 bribe money Sessions gave Bradley; also when Sharpe is likely to get his pay for bouncing Conkling. Indeed, the republicans might shed a deal of information if they would.

Kidney Diseases.

Kidney diseases afflict the greater part of the human race, and they are constantly on the increase, but where the virtues of Kidney-Wort have become known, they are held in check and speedily cured. Let those who have had to constantly dose spirits of nitre and such stuff, give this great remedy a trial and be cured. In the dry form it is most economical, in the liquid the most convenient.—Philadelphia Press.

—With the expressed purpose of keeping dogs out of the Stockton house, at Cape May during the present season, the directors issued an announcement that they would be charged for board at the rate of $10 a week apiece. That this scheme for carrying out a praiseworthy purpose is an utter failure is proved by the fact that six dogs are now registered at the Stockton house, that is to say, three Skye terriers, two lap dogs and one pug.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK.



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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta August 4, 1881

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ...par | Selling ...¼ prem

BONDS—

Georgia 6s...108	@110	Sav. City 5s, new ... 87	@ 89
Ga. 7s, 1886..109	@111	Macon City. 97	@ 99
Ga. 7s, 1896..122	@125	Col City ... 78	@ 80
Ga. 7s gold...116	@118	Ga. R. R. 6s..107	@109
Georgia 8s...110	@112	Cent R R 7s..113	@115
Western RR. Ala. first m'tge ...116	@118	W.&A.R. Lessees 10 pc. inc'e b'ds..115	@120
Atlanta 6s...102	@104	Ala. Class A 2 to 5 ... 75	@ 77
" W't'r 7s..110	@112	Cl's A small 75	@ 77
" City 7s..110	@112	Class B 5s ... 93	@ 95
" City 8s..116	@118	Class C 4 ... 83	@ 85
" 10s...108	@110		
Aug City 7s..110	@112		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

RAILROAD STOCKS—

A & W P st'k 85	@ 90	E T Va & Ga 190	@200
do scrip. 98	@102	Georgia...174	@176
At & Char ... 79	@ 81	Mem & Char 83	@ 85
Aug & Sav...120	@122	North Car... 96	@100
Central...115	@117	Rich & Dan ..105	@108
do scrip... 98	@101	South Car ... 48	@ 50
C., C. & Aug.. 54	@ 58	Southw'n ...115	@118

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 4—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened firm, and in early dealings prices advanced a fraction but subsequently lost most of the improvement. Changes in prices as a rule were unimportant, fluctuations being confined within a range of about 1 per cent.

NEW YORK, August 4—Noon—Stocks weak. Money 2½@3. Exchange—long $4.82; short $4.84. Governments inactive. State Bonds quiet and steady.

Evening—Money 2½@3. Exchange $4.82¾. Governments quiet and irregular; new fives 102⅝; four and a half per cents 114⅝; four per cents 116⅝. State Bonds dull, Louisiana consols, which rose 2 per cent but afterwards lost the improvement.

Stocks closed somewhat irregular but in the main firm and higher.

N. Y. Central	143⅝	Chicago & N. W.	126¼
Erie	45½	do. Preferred	138⅝
Lake Shore	124⅜	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	52⅝
Illinois Central	137	do. Preferred	89
N. C. & St. L.	84	Mem. & Char.	83
Lou. & Nash	*103	Rock Island	138¼
Pittsb'g F. W. & C.	140	Western Union	89¾
BONDS—			
Ala. Class A to 5	76	Ala. Class B 5s	95
do. Class A small	80	do. Class C 4s	82⅞
East Tenn R. R.	20		

*Offered.

Sub-treasury balances not given.

LONDON, August 4.—4:30 p. m.—Consols—Money 100 11-16; account 100 13 16.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, August 4, 1881.

New York—The cotton market opened barely steady at lower prices, but early in the day an upward movement prevailed, and by noon a firm feeling was attained. During the afternoon futures remained quiet and steady, but at the close a firm tone was again developed with the months 5@8 points ahead of yesterday's closing quotations. The spot market opened easy and at noon showed dullness. In the afternoon quotations were revised; middling now 12 1-16c.

Net receipts for five days amount to 14,328 bales; same time last year 7,091 bales; exports 25,129 bales; last year 26,497 bales; stock 247,086 bales; last year 179,659 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
August	12.05@12 06	August	12.12@12.14
September	11.15@11.16	September	11.23@11.24
October	10.56@10.57	October	10.64@
November	10.37@10.38	November	10.41@
December	10.36@10.38	December	10.44@
January	10.49@10.50	January	10.55@10.57
February	10.63@10.65	February	10.66@10.68
March	10.73@10 74	March	10.80@10.82

Closed firm; sales 74,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed steady. Spots—Uplands 6 13-16d; Orleans 6⅞d; sales 10,000 bales, of which — bales were American; receipts 5,300; American none

The local cotton market is unchanged. The showers that fell at intervals during the day were a source of satisfaction to every one and rendered great benefit to the growing crops. We quote: Good middling 11¼c; middling 10⅞@11c; low middling 10½c; strict good ordinary 10¼c; good ordinary 9¼c; ordinary 7½c.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 4—noon—Cotton a shade easier; uplands 6 13-16; Orleans 6⅞; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 5,300; American none; futures uplands low middling clause August delivery 6 13 16; August and September delivery 6 13-16; September and October delivery 6 5-16; October and November delivery 6 1-32; futures opened flat.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—1:30 p. m—Middling uplands 6 13-16; Orleans 6⅞; low middling uplands 6½; good ordinary uplands 5½; ordinary uplands 5; uplands low middling clause November and December delivery 5 31-32.

LIVERPOOL, August 4—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6 9-32.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—5:00 p. m.—Futures closed steady.

The following table shows the price, movement, etc., of cotton in the principal markets for to-day, August 4:

MARKETS.	GRADE. Middling uplands.	GRADE. Low middling.	GRADE. Good ordinary.	RECEIPTS. Net.	RECEIPTS. Gross.	SALES	STOCK	EXPORTS. To Great Britain.	EXPORTS. To France.	EXPORTS. To continent.	EXPORTS. Coastwise.	Shipments.	TONE.
New York	12 1-16				439	567		2951		486			Quiet.
Galveston	11¼	10⅞	9¼	110			2002						Quiet.
Norfolk	11¼			201		111	3246				291		Steady.
Baltimore	11⅞	11⅝	10 3-16		379	50	119	1965			25		Steady.
Boston	12⅛	11⅜	10¼	309	469		7945	547					Quiet.
Wilmington	11	10¼	9	49			741						Irregular.
Philadelphia	12¼	11¾	10¼			355	3592						Dull.
Savannah	11	10⅝	9	426		100	5973						Quiet and steady.
New Orleans	11⅞	10⅞	10	191	1987	400	64092			486			Dull.
Mobile	11¼		9	18			3847						Quiet.
Memphis	11⅛	10⅝		82		50	11690				273		Quiet.
Augusta	11		9¼	36		135							Quiet.
Charleston	11¼	11	10¼	17		100	735				124		Firmer.

Consolidated net receipts 2,048.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, August 4, 1881

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
August	1 20¼	1 21½	1 20	1 20¾
September	1 15¼	1 16⅝	1 15⅛	1 15⅞
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
August	9 12½	9 12½	9 12½	9 12½
September	9 25	9 30	9 25	9 27½
PORK.				
August	17 95	17 95	17 95	17 95

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, August 4—Flour, southern firm and quiet; common to fair extra $5.15@$6.25; good to choice extra $6.30@$7.50. Wheat ⅛@1¼c higher with a moderate export business and active speculative trading; ungraded spring $1.15@$1 20½; No 3 do $1.16@$1.17; No 2 do $1.21½@$1 22½; ungraded red $1@$1.28½; No 3 do $1 21@$1.31¾; No 2 do $1.26½@$1.27¾; steamer do 1.28¼@$1.23¼; No 1 red $1.29@$1.29½; ungraded white $1.18@$1.26; steamer do $1.22@$1.22½; No 2 red August $1.26@$1.26⅝, closing $1 26⅝; September $1.27½@$1.28⅝, closing $1.28⅝; October $1.29½@$1.31 3-16, closing $1.31; November $1.32. Corn ¼@1½c higher and more active, the extreme advance on futures; ungraded 49½@58¼; No 3 52@53; steamer 54@55¼; No 2 58@58½; No 3 white 61½@52; yellow 61; low mixed 60@62; No 2 August 58@58¾, closing 58¾; September 60¾@61⅝, closing 61⅝; October 61⅞@63⅜, closing 63⅜. Oats feverish and unsettled, closing weak on cash; options firmer: No. 3 41½. Hops quiet and firm; choice yearlings 12@18

ATLANTA, August 4—Flour—Fair demand with prices steady; we quote fancy $7.75@$8.50, owing to quality; extra family $7.00; family $6.75. Wheat—Chicago—Considerable improvement was reported in the market to-day; August opened up ¼c and continued to move upwards during the day. At the close $1.20¾ was reached; September opened up ¼c and in the afternoon reached $1.16; at the close $..15⅞ was reported. The local market admits of no change; we quote choice $1 35 per bushel. Corn—The following prices are still quotable: white 78c; yellow 73@75c. Oats—Steady at 55@57½c. Meal—83c. Grits—$5.00

CHICAGO, August 4—Flour quiet and firm; common to choice western shipping extras spring $4.00@$6.00; Minnesota $4.00@$6.00; patents $6.00@$7.50; fair to choice winter wheats $5.00@$6.25; low grades $2.50@$4.00. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.20¾@$1.21 cash; $..20¾ August; $1.16⅝@$1.16¾ September; $1.15⅞ October. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 51¾ cash and August; 52½@52⅝ September; 52¼@52⅝ October Oats strong and higher; new 32¾; old 38 cash; 34⅞ September; 35⅞ October.

ST. LOUIS, August 4—Flour lower; triple extra $5.00@$5.25; family $5.65@$5 85; choice to fancy $5.95@$6.60. Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 red fall $1 20¾@$1.20⅞ cash and August; $1.21⅝@$1.22⅝ September; all the year $1.20; No. 3 do $1.12⅛@$1.15⅞; No 4 do $1.07⅞@$1 09. Corn higher and active; 53@53⅛ cash; 53⅝@53¾ August; 53@54⅛ September. Oats higher; 33@38 cash; 33⅛@34⅛ August; 34⅞@34½ September.

LOUISVILLE, August 4—Flour higher; extra $3 25@$4 00; do family $4.25@$4.75; choice to fancy $6.50@$6.75. Wheat firm at $1.20. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 white 55½; do. mixed 54½. Oats steady; No. 2 white 39; do. mixed 39.

CINCINNATI, August 4—Flour steady; family $5.75@$6.00; fancy $6.25@$7 00. Wheat firmer; No 2 red winter $1 20@$1.21½; receipts 13,000; shipments 7,000. Corn excited and higher; No. 2 mixed 54@54½. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 37½.

Miscellaneous

ATLANTA, August 4—Lime—Market active. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 90c; less than car-loads $1.00 is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.50 ⅌ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.75@$3.00 ⅌ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ⅌ bbl.

ATLANTA, August 4—Leather—There is an increased demand for manufactured goods; quotations for leather remain unchanged; hemlock sole, best quality, 26@28c; hemlock G. D. 23@26c; hemlock P. D. 22@24c; whiteoak sole 36@42c; harness leather 35@40c.

ATLANTA, August 4.—Paper—Trade active; prices steady. Manilla paper No. 1 10@11c ⅌ lb; No. 2 7½@8c ⅌ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ⅌ lb; good wrapping 4@5c ⅌ lb; straw 3½@3¾c ⅌ lb; burlap bags 2 bushels, 8½@9½c; second-hand 5@7½c; bran bags 11½@14½c.

ATLANTA, August 4—Hides—Quiet and dull; dry flint 12½@13; dry salt 11@12; wet salted 7@7½. The season for fur skins is about over and prices are nominal at lower figures.

ATLANTA, August 4.—Plastering Hair—Active; Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

NEW YORK, August 4—Wool—Dull; domestic fleece 34@45; pulled 20@40; unwashed 22@32; Texas 20@30.

ATLANTA, August 4.—Wool—In fair demand; washed 28@33; unwashed 20@23; burry 10@15.

NEW YORK, August 4—Rosin quiet at $2.05@$2.07½. Turpentine quiet at 41½.

ATLANTA, August 4—Peas—Clay $1.50; fair inquiry; white, none on market.

ATLANTA, August 4.—Salt—Ground Liverpool $1.10; Virginia $1.10@$1.25.

ATLANTA, August 4.—Bagging—Jute, no 2 lbs on market; 1¾ 11½; 1½ 10½.

ATLANTA, August 4—Hay—Choice Timothy $1.25@$1.35; mixed $1.25.

ATLANTA, August 4—Tallow—5@6c; demand fair

ATLANTA, August 4—Beans—None on market.

ATLANTA, August 4—Barley—No demand.

ATLANTA, August 4.—Bran—85@95c.

ATLANTA, August 4—Iron Ties—$1.75.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 4—Coffee—We note a stiffening in the eastern markets, but here no change in prices has yet occurred: Rio 10½@15c. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 25@30; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Standard A 11; granulated 11½; cut loaf 12; powdered 12; white extra C 10½@10¾; yellow C 9@9¾; market about bare of New Orleans sugar. Molasses—Black strap in bbls 30. Syrup—Fair 45; prime 55; choice 65. Teas—Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English breakfast 35@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 25@35. Crackers steady; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 5; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 7. Candy—Assorted stick 13. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls. $6.50; ½ bbls $3.50; kits, 10 lbs 60; 12 lbs $6@$6.25; No. 2 bbls, $8.00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 10 lbs 80; 12 lbs 85; No. 1 $11.00; ½ bbls $6.00; kits 10 lbs $1.00; 12 lbs $1.10; cases $6.00, 1 lb cans. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 13½; no light weight on market. Matches—$3.00. Soda, in kegs $4.00@$4.50, in boxes 5c Rice—Steady; choice 7½c; prime 7; fair 6½.

NEW YORK, August 4—Coffee firmer and in moderate demand: Rio cargoes 10@13; job lots 10@14. Sugar very quiet; fair to good refining 7⅝@7¾; refined quiet; standard A 9¾. Molasses quiet and steady; 50-test refining 34. Rice steady and in moderate; Carolina and Louisiana 4½@7¼.

CINCINNATI, August 4—Sugar easier; hards 10¼@10⅞; New Orleans 8½@9¾.

Provisions.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Pork very dull; new $18.25. Middles strong and quiet; long clear 9¾; short clear 10; long and short clear 9⅞. Lard 5@10c higher and less active, closing weak; prime steam spot 11.65; August 11.50@11.55; September 11.55@11.62½; October 11.55@11.60; November 11 12½@11.15; all the year 11.05@11.07½.

ATLANTA, August 4—Clear Rib Sides—In active request at 11c. Mess Pork—Chicago—August closed $17.95. Bacon—No smoked sides offering; sugar-cured hams in good request at 13½@14c. Lard—Firm at quotations; tierces, leaf, best, 14c; refined 13½c; cans 14c.

CHICAGO, August 4—Pork easier at $18.00 cash and September: $17.95 October. Lard moderately active and higher at 11.65 cash; 11.47½ September; 11.45 October. Bulk meats fairly active and a shade higher: shoulders 6.85; short ribs 9.35; short clear 9.60.

CINCINNATI, August 4—Pork quiet and firm at $18.00. Lard in good demand and tending upward at 11¼. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders 7; clear ribs 9.65. Bacon stronger; shoulders 7⅞; clear ribs 10⅝; clear sides 11.

LOUISVILLE, August 4—Pork nominal. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders 7.00; clear rib 9⅝; clear sides 10⅝ Bacon active, firm and higher; shoulders 7.75; clear rib 10⅝; clear sides 11. Sugar-cured hams 12¾@13.

ST. LOUIS, August 4—Pork firm; jobbing at $18.40. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 6.60: clear ribs 9 30; clear sides 9.60. Bacon higher; shoulders 7.75: clear ribs 10.35@10.37½; clear sides 10.65. Lard nominal at 11½.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, August 4.—Market quiet at quotations. Indigo, best, 75@90; madder 14@15c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9c; 10c; alum 4@5; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3½@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; assafœtida 35; opium, gum, $6.50; quinine $2.55; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75c; morphine $4.75; chloroform $1.10@$1.25. Kerosene oil in bbls. 13c; castor oil $1.20@$1.25 gal; linseed oil, raw, 65; boiled 70; lard oil 90@$1.00, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 60@70; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 50@55. White lead 7@8; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture glue 18@25; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.00@$3.25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $3.50; all other brands $2.85@$3.00.

Wines, Liquors, Etc

ATLANTA, August 4—The market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, August 4—Whisky active and firm at $1.08.

LOUISVILLE, August 4—Whisky steady at $1.08.

ST. LOUIS, August 4—Whisky steady at $1.09.

CHICAGO, August 4—Whisky steady at $1.09.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, August 4.—The market rules firm, and while all the principal eastern and western markets have advanced, no change here is yet perceptible, though there is in the market a decided upward tendency, and we look for a movement in quotations at an early day. Business is improving here, and in the east is very active; we quote: Horse-shoes $5.00; mule $6.00; Horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron bound hames $5.00@$5.50. Trace-chains 40@60. Ames' shovels $11.00@$13.00. Haiman's plowhoes 6c; Haiman's plow-stocks $1.60. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $8.50@$10.50 per dozen. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3 rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, $3.25 rate; firm and in active demand. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.40 Bar lead 8; shot $2.10.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, August 4—Market is fairly active, but prices remain steady at former quotations.

Solid prints	6
Fancy, new designs	5 @ 7
Fine brown shirting	8⅜@10
¾ brown shirting, standard	5
⅞ "	6
4-4 " sheeting	7
¾ " drills	7½
¾ bleached	5½@ 6½
⅞ "	6½@ 9
4-4 "	7½@13
6-oz. white osnaburgs	8½
8-oz. "	10
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8 @ 8½
Cambrics	6½
Ticks mattress	7 @11
" Feather	13 @18
Yarns	87c

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, August 4—Quiet and dull; very common and unreliable grades 34@35; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra pg 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 50c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 50c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 62c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $11.70 per gross; Railroad Millsen snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 56c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, August 4—Apples—None on market Lemons—$7.50@$8.50 per box. Oranges—$6.00@$6 50 per box. Cocoanuts—3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas—None on market. Figs—18@20c. Raisins, new ⅌ box $3.00; new London $3.25; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90. Currants—7½@8. Cranberries—None. California Pears—None. Citron—26@28c. Almonds—22@23. Pecans—16. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Tennessee 4½; North Carolina 5; Virginia 6½; roasted 1½c per pound extra.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 4—Eggs—14: firm and scarce. Butter—Choice 20c; medium 16@18c; common 10@12½c. Poultry — Young chickens 12@20c; in active request; hens 28@30c. Irish Potatoes—$3 25@$3.50; in good request. Dried Fruit—Dull at quotations; apples 3½@4c; peaches nominal with moderate stocks offering. Wax—20½@21c Onions—$5.00; firm. Cabbage—Dull at 3½@4c. Feathers—Choice white geese 50@55c; very scarce; prime 40@45c: common mixed 30@35c. Cheese—13½@15½c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, August 4 —Cattle—Tennessee cattle are very scarce with demand light, owing to the extreme warmth of the season; quotations unchanged; choice Tennessee 3½@4c; medium 2¾@3c; common 2 @2½c; Georgia cattle dull at 2½@3c. Hogs—No demand. Sheep—Dull at 3@4c: stocks equal to demand.

CINCINNATI, August 4—Hogs firm; common and light $5.25@$6.75; packing and butchers $6.30@$7.00; receipts 1,700; shipments 1,200.

E. E. EARNEST,

REPAIRER OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC.

No. 70 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

Three doors West of Hunter, will be glad to see his old friends and as many new ones as possible. july16 d1m

J. N. ROBSON & SON

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

68 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.,

HAVING A BUSINESS EXPERIENCE OF twenty years, and confining themselves strictly to a Commission Business, without operating on their account, respectfully solicit consignments of Cotton, Flour, Corn, Wheat, etc. july9 d1m

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 130 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.

sep20—d1y wed fri sun

William B. Durham vs. Lizzie Durham—Divorce, etc., in Fulton Superior Court, Fall Term, 1880.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT BY THE return of the Sheriff that the defendant in said cause is not to be found in said county, and it further appearing that said defendant does not reside in said state: Ordered, that service be perfected by publication in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION as required by law, and that said defendant appear at the next term of said court and show cause, if any she has, why said divorce should not be granted.

By the Court, this 4th June, 1881.

GEORGE HILLYER Judge S. C. A. C.

True extract from the minutes, June 4, 1881.

G. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

117 june5—diam4m

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 5th, 1881.

On and after SUNDAY, March 6th, 1881, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

READ DOWN.				READ DOWN.
No. 1.		From Savannah.		No. 2.
9 20 a m	Lv	Savannah	Lv	7 30 p m
4 45 p m	Ar	Augusta	Ar	6 25 a m
5 05 p m	Ar	Macon	Ar	7 20 a m
3 40 a m	Ar	Atlanta	Ar	12 50 p m
2 25 a m	Ar	Columbus	Ar	1 40 p m
	Ar	Eufaula	Ar	4 15 p m
6 05 a m	Ar	Albany	Ar	3 53 p m
	Ar	Milledgeville	Ar	9 44 a m
	Ar	Eatonton	Ar	11 30 a m
No. 13.		From Augusta		No. 15.
9 30 a m	Lv	Augusta	Lv	8 30 p m
3 45 p m	Ar	Savannah	Ar	7 15 a m
6 45 p m	Ar	Macon	Ar	7 20 a m
3 40 a m	Ar	Atlanta	Ar	12 50 p m
2 25 a m	Ar	Columbus	Ar	1 40 p m
	Ar	Eufaula	Ar	4 15 p m
6 05 a m	Ar	Albany	Ar	3 53 p m
	Ar	Milledgeville	Ar	9 44 a m
	Ar	Eatonton	Ar	11 30 a m
No. 2.		From Macon.		No. 4.
7 10 a m	Lv	Macon	Lv	7 35 p m
3 45 p m	Ar	Savannah	Ar	7 15 a m
4 45 p m	Ar	Augusta	Ar	5 20 a m
9 44 a m	Ar	Milledgeville	Ar	
11 30 a m	Ar	Eatonton	Ar	
No. 1.		From Macon		No. 5.
8 45 a m	Lv	Macon	Lv	8 20 p m
4 15 p m	Ar	Eufaula		
3 53 p m	Ar	Albany	Ar	6 05 a m
No. 3.		From Macon.		No. 13.
8 15 a m	Lv	Macon	Lv	7 20 p m
1 40 p m	Ar	Columbus	Ar	2 25 p m
No. 2.		From Macon.		No. 4.
8 00 a m	Lv	Macon	Lv	8 15 p m
12 50 p m	Ar	Atlanta	Ar	3 40 a m
No. 1.		From Atlanta		No. 3.
2 15 p m	Lv	Atlanta	Lv	12 20 night
6 55 p m	Ar	Macon	Ar	6 30 a m
	Ar	Eufaula	Ar	4 15 p m
6 05 a m	Ar	Albany	Ar	3 53 p m
2 25 a m	Ar	Columbus	Ar	1 40 p m
	Ar	Milledgeville	Ar	9 44 a m
	Ar	Eatonton	Ar	11 30 a m
5 20 a m	Ar	Augusta	Ar	4 45 p m
7 15 a m	Ar	Savannah	Ar	3 45 p m
No. 4.		From Columbus		No.
11 50 a m	Lv	Columbus	Lv	12 08 night
5 10 p m	Ar	Macon	Ar	6 45 a m
3 40 a m	Ar	Atlanta	Ar	12 50 p m
	Ar	Eufaula	Ar	4 15 p m
6 05 a m	Ar	Albany	Ar	3 53 p m
	Ar	Milledgeville	Ar	9 44 a m
	Ar	Eatonton	Ar	11 30 a m
5 20 a m	Ar	Augusta	Ar	4 45 p m
7 15 a m	Ar	Savannah	Ar	3 45 p m
No. 2.		From Eufaula.		
11 00 noon	Lv	Eufaula		
3 53 p m	Ar	Albany		
6 35 p m	Ar	Macon		
2 25 a m	Ar	Columbus		
3 40 a m	Ar	Atlanta		
5 20 a m	Ar	Augusta		
7 15 a m	Ar	Savannah		
No. 18.		From Albany.		No. 6.
12 02 noon	Lv	Albany	Lv	8 15 p m
4 15 p m	Ar	Eufaula	Ar	
6 25 a m	Ar	Macon	Ar	5 50 a m
2 25 a m	Ar	Columbus	Ar	1 40 p m
3 40 a m	Ar	Atlanta	Ar	12 50 p m
	Ar	Milledgeville	Ar	9 44 a m
	Ar	Eatonton	Ar	11 30 a m
5 20 a m	Ar	Augusta	Ar	4 45 p m
7 15 a m	Ar	Savannah	Ar	3 45 p m
No. 17.		From Eatonton and Milledgeville.		
2 15 p m	Lv	Eatonton		
3 58 p m	Lv	Milledgeville		
6 45 p m	Ar	Macon		
2 25 a m	Ar	Columbus		
6 05 a m	Ar	Albany		
3 40 a m	Ar	Atlanta		
5 20 a m	Ar	Augusta		
7 15 a m	Ar	Savannah		

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to Cincinnati via Macon, Atlanta and Cincinnati Southern Railway on 7:30 p. m. train.

Local Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Savannah and Augusta, Augusta and Macon, and Savannah and Atlanta.

CONNECTIONS.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely Extension runs daily (except Sunday) from Albany to Arlington, and daily (except Monday) from Arlington to Albany

At Savannah with Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, at Augusta with all lines to North and East, at Atlanta with Air Line and Kennesaw Routes to all points North, East and West.

Pullman Sleeper from Augusta to Washington without change.

Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured at Union Passenger Depot, C. R. R. Ticket office.

G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt. — WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. Savannah

J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agent. — W. F. SHELLMAN, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, G.

"Piedmont Air-Line."

PASSENGER ROUTE

—VIA—

CHARLOTTE and RICHMOND.

—ALSO—

Charlotte, Danville and Lynchburg.

Schedule in effect July 26, 1881.

	U. S. Fast Mail No. 49.	Mail and Express, No. 43.	Southern Mail. No. 47.
Lv Atlanta via R & D R R	6:30 p.m	4:00 a.m	3:15 p.m
Lv Athens via N E R R	3:50 p.m		
Ar Lula via N E R R	6:00 p.m		
Lv Lula via A & C Air-Line	9:07 p.m	6:55 a.m	6:00 p.m
Lv Greenville via A & C A-L	1:06 a.m	10:59 a.m	10:22 p.m
Lv Spartanburg via A & C A-L	2:12 a.m	12.15 p.m	11:42 p.m
Ar Charlotte, Atlanta time	5:35 a.m	3:35 p.m	3:15 a.m
Lv Charlotte	6:10 a.m	4:10 p.m	4:00 a.m
" Salisbury via R & D R R	7:50 a.m	6:07 p.m	6:00 a.m
Lv Greensboro via R & D R R	9:50 a.m	8:18 p.m	8:25 a.m
Ar North Danville, R & D R R	11:32 a.m	10:10 p.m	10:21 a.m
Lv North Danville, R & D R R	11:34 a.m	10:05 p.m	10:27 a.m
Lv Burkville, R & D R R		4:02 a.m	1:50 p.m
Ar Belle Isle, R & D R R	4:31 p.m	7:15 a.m	4:10 p.m
Ar Richmond, R & D R R	4:41 p.m	7:28 a.m	4:18 p.m
Lv Richmond, R, F & P R R	5:12 p.m	8:12 a.m	5:12 p.m
Ar Washington, A & F R R	9:30 p.m	1:00 p.m	9:30 p.m
Lv Washington, B & P R R Ex	10:00 p.m	2:00 p.m	10:00 p.m
Ar Baltimore, B & P R R Ex	11:25 p.m	3:25 p.m	11:25 p.m
Ar Philadelphia, P W & B R R Ex	3:25 a.m	6:45 p.m	3:25 a.m
Ar New York, Penn R R Ex	6:45 a.m	10:10 p.m	6:45 a.m
Lv North Danville, Va Mid R R	11:33 a.m	10:55 p.m	11:33 a.m
Lv Lynchburg, Va Mid R R	2:25 p.m	12:50 a.m	2:25 p.m
Lv Washington, B & O R R	9:15 p.m	7:52 a.m	9:15 p.m
Lv Washington, B & Po R R Ex	10:00 p.m	8:00 a.m	10:00 p.m
Ar Baltimore, B & P R R Ex	11:25 p.m	9:25 a.m	11:25 p.m
Ar Philadelphia, P W & B R R Ex	3:25 a.m	2:40 p.m	3:25 a.m
Ar New York, Penn R R Ex	6:45 a.m	3:50 p.m	6:45 a.m
Ar Boston, via N Y N E R R	6:30 p.m	8:00 a.m	6:30 p.m
Ar Boston, via Springfield	4:20 p.m		4:20 p.m
Ar Boston, via Shore Line	6:00 p.m		6:00 p.m
Ar Boston, via Sound Line	6:50 a.m		6:50 a.m

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

U. S. FAST MAIL, No. 49.

Pullman Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Richmond, and Richmond to New York.

MAIL AND EXPRESS, No 43.

Pullman Sleepers Charlotte to Washington via Va. Midland, and Danville to Richmond.

SOUTHERN MAIL, No. 47.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York without change.

All trains run solid Atlanta to Richmond.

T. M. R TALCOTT, General Manager. — I. Y. SAGE, Superintendent.

A. POPE,

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.

july30—dtf

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD, OF GEORGIA.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE TAKES EFfect on and after Monday, August 1, 1881:

Leave Athens	3:50 p.m.
Arrive Lula	6:00 p.m.
Leave Lula	9:30 a.m.
Arrive Athens	11:59 a.m.
Daily except Sunday.	
Leave Athens	4:40 a.m.
Arrive Lula	6:40 a.m.
Only on Monday.	
Leave Lula	6:45 p.m.
Arrive Athens	8:45 p.m.
Only on Saturday.	

H R. BERNARD, Sup't.

july31—dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER, AUGUSTA, GA., July 23, 1881.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, July 24th, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 15 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 40 p m	" Macon	7 00 a m
" Washig'n	2 10 p m	" Milled'v'e	5 58 a m
" Camak	1 26 p m	" Camak	11 33 a m
" Milled ve	4 45 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	6 45 p m	" Athens	8 45 a m
" Augusta	3 47 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays

LITHONIA ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Lithonia	5 49 a m
Ar. Lithonia	7 14 p m	Ar. Atlanta	8 00 a m

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily, except Sundays.]

L's Atlanta	12:00 noon	L've Decatur	1:30 p. m
A's Decatur	12:25 p. m.	A ve Atlanta	1:55 p. m

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	8 45 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar Athens	7 30 a m	Lv'e Athens	7 00 p m
Ar. Augusta	3 35 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta Pullman Sleepers Augusta to Washington.

JOHN W. GREEN, General Manager.

E R. DORSEY. General Pass Agent.

M. F. AMOROUS,

LUMBER DEALER

Agent for Milner, Caldwell & Flowers's Lumber Co.

A FULL STOCK OF ROUGH OR DRESSED dry Flooring, Ceiling, Weatherboarding. Bridge bills sawed to order. Shingles and Laths. Walnut, Poplar, Oak and Ash. 44 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. 484 july17 1m

IRON MANUFACTURERS.

GRANT WILKINS Receiver.

GEORGIA IRON WORKS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Manufacturers of

RAILS, BAR AND BRIDGE IRON,

FISH PLATES,

SPIKES, BOLTS, HEAVY CASTINGS.

Foundry and General Machine Work.

COTTON GINS, MILLS, ENGINES, ETC.

A. B. FARQUHAR. — A. JESSOP. — ROBERT H. SMITH

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.,

(Southern Depot Penn. Agricultural Works,)

MACON, GEORGIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills,

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL AND NAILS,

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE

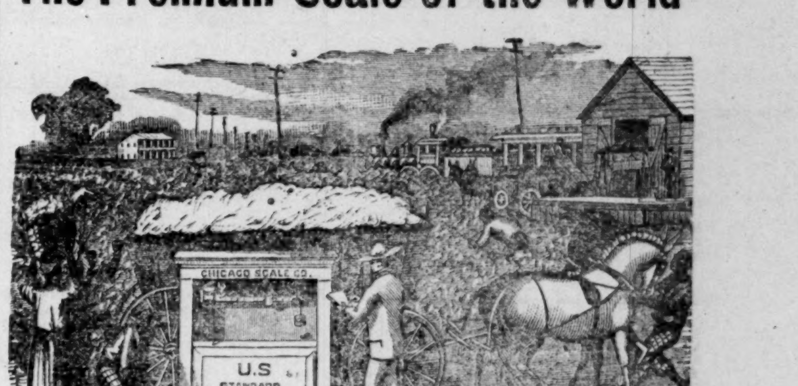
BROWN COTTON GIN.

AND PROPRIETORS OF

CENTRAL CITY IRON WORKS.

Special attention to all kinds of Repair Work. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

The Premium Scale of the World



2 Ton Wagon Scale, $40.00; 3 Ton, $50.00; 4 Ton, $60.00.

BECK, GREGG & CO.

Hardware Merchants, Agents,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BELTING, DISSTON & HOE'S CIRCULAR SAWS

SEND FOR CIRCULARS. july27—d1m fri sun wed

COTTON GINS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

COTTON GINS

I HAVE ON HAND AND ON WAY, FRESH from Factory, an immense stock of COTTON GINS, ENGINES, etc., of various first-class makes.

I SELL GINS at $2.25 PER SAW

Superior to others selling at $3.00 to $3.50 per saw.

I can save you money on Engines, Cotton Gins, Feeders, Condensers, Presses, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Saws, etc.

Give me a trial is all I ask to convince you. All my Machines are fresh—no old stock.

S. F. PERKINS,

32 and 34 W. Mitchell Street.

265 feb13—d1y sun wed fri &wkyly

LAW CARDS.

JOHN MILLEDGE. — WM. A. HAYGOOD.

MILLEDGE & HAYGOOD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office, corner Alabama and Loyd Streets, opposite Georgia Depot.

Mr. Milledge being no longer Judge of the Police Court, will give his entire time and attention to the practice. july6—d3m

DR. W. D. BIZZELL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office 9½ Peachtree street. Residence 62 Luckie street. Office Hours: 8 to 9 a.m.; 1 to 2 p.m.; 6 to 7 p.m. july20—d6m

JOHN D. POPE,

(Formerly Judge Atlanta Circuit.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW

100 N. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

mar11—d6m

HUGH N. STARNES. | VAL. W. STARNES

STARNES & STARNES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

805 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

614 feb27—d1y

A. R. Wright. | Max Meyerhardt | Seaborn Wright

WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ROME, GEORGIA.

Collections a Specialty. feb25—dtf

J. G. ZACHRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

nov24, 1880—d9m

DR. CH. R. UPSON,

Offices: 66 and 68 WHITEHALL STREET

The Medical and Surgical Diseases of the

Nose, Ear, Throat and Lungs.

Patients who prefer it may, when the nature of their case will allow, arrange for treatment at their homes. 328 mar13—d1y

DENTISTS.

DRS. J. P. & W. R. HOLMES,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Publishers of the Dental Luminary. Proprietors of the Macon Dental Depot. Dealers in ALL KINDS of Dental Goods. jan11—dtf

CLAUD ESTES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA

nov22—tf

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. D. O. C. HEERY,

Office at Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar's. Private office, No. 131 Marietta street, two blocks above the Post-Office. Diseases of the Rectum Genito, Urinary Organs and Syphilis a specialty. july29 d6m

A. P. TRIPOD,

Sign, Fresco and House Painter.

21 MARIETTA STREET.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

5 43 mar28—dtf

THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATORY ATLANTA.

Has a reputation unequalled in the South for furnishing a complete musical education at mere nominal rates, combined with rare collateral advantages. For circulars address

E. A. SCHULTZE, Musical Director

nov7—d1y

NORRMAN & WEED,

ARCHITECTS

And Patentees of Fire-Proof Framing. Office 45 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. april4—1y

PARKINS & BRUCE,

ARCHITECTS.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawings furnished for Buildings of any description. After sixteen years experience will refer to our work throughout the South. feb6—dtf

DRS. BROKETT & HARRIS

DENTAL SURGEONS.

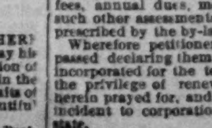
OFFICE,

Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets.

nov23—dtf

C. F. FAIRBANKS'

STENCIL, SEAL, STAMP



Manufactory & Engraving Works,

7½ Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

PROF. J. H. VAN STAVOREN,

Portrait and Landscape Painter

Has Removed his Studio to

NO. 73½ WHITEHALL STREET, WHERE he has fitted up rooms suitable to display his works of Art, and has the largest exhibition of Oil Paintings that was ever before seen in the city, consisting of full length, life size Portraits of eminent men, lovely women, and beautiful children.

The public are cordially invited to call. Prof. Van Stavoren is now prepared to instruct a limited number of pupils the Art of Portrait of Landscape Painting. may25—d

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER!

The Genuine SINGER New Family Sewing Machine.

THE POPULAR DEMAND FOR THE GENUINE SINGER in 1880 exceeded that of any previous year during the Quarter of a Century in which this "Old Reliable" Machine has been before the Public

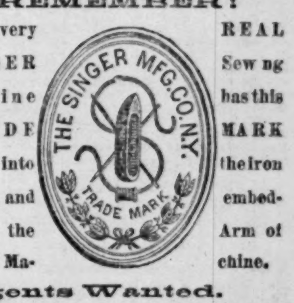
In 1879 we sold 431,167 Machines.
" 1880 " " 538,609 "

Excess over any Previous Year,

107,442 MACHINES!

REMEMBER:

That every REAL SINGER Sewing Machine has this TRADE MARK cast into the iron stand, and embedded in the Arm of the Machine.



Agents Wanted.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

42 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

june28—d60d

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES, July 23, 1881.

THE ROAD COMMISSIONERS, TO WHOM was referred the petition to alter the Peachtree road, "so as to make a straight road from the point where it is intersected by the Plasters bridge road to a point on the present Peachtree road, in front of Mrs. Louisa Walker's, which would make Peachtree road a continuous straight road," having reported that said alteration will be of public utility, all persons are notified that on and after the first Monday in September next said alteration will be finally granted, if the terms to be imposed by the Commissioners shall be acceded to, and no good cause is shown to the contrary.

JOHN T. COOPER, Clerk.

july24—30d

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES, July 23, 1881.

THE ROAD COMMISSIONERS TO WHOM was referred the petition to have laid out a public road, "commencing at Plaster's Bridge, thence across the Air-Line railroad at Peachtree crossing near Mrs. Mason's, thence near Mrs. Plasters, thence across Peachtree road near W. G. Colier's, thence running directly to Moor is & Bro.'s mill, intersecting with the Pace's Ferry road at the Howell's Mill bridge." Having reported that said road will be of public utility, all persons are notified that on and after the first Monday in September next, said new road will be finally granted if the terms to be imposed by the commissioners shall be acceded to, and if no good cause is shown to the contrary.

JOHN T. COOPER, Clerk.

july24—30d

State of Georgia, Fulton County—To the Superior Court of said County:

The petition of W. C. Morris, J. S. Newman, B F. Abbott, T. S. Raines and J. L. Morris, respectfully shows that, whereas, the said W. C. Morris, of Atlanta, Ga., has perfected plan and constructed tables, rates, and equitable provisions, combining all the advantages of building and loan associations, and the benevolent features and benefits to be derived from mutual relief or aid societies.

And, whereas, your petitioners have associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a general building and loan business, combined with a mutual relief business. They desire corporate authority to carry on business under the name and style of "Building and Loan Endowment Mutual Relief Society." The principal office of said association to be in Atlanta, Georgia. Petitioners desire authority to establish branch offices as they may see proper from time to time.

The general object of said association, and the particular business to be carried on, is to do a general building and loan business, combined with a general mutual relief society, and to the end that petitioners may fully effectuate and carry out the object of said association, they desire to be invested with power to collect monthly installments, establish fines and penalties for non-payment of dues, and in selling of funds and receiving premiums therefor.

They desire also to be granted corporate authority to collect all annual or other dues, and such assessments as may be necessary to meet and fully carry out the mutual relief feature of said association. And to make such by-laws for the government of said association as they may see proper, not in conflict with the laws of said State. They also desire corporate power and authority to hold, possess and enjoy all property, both real and personal, for corporate purposes, and for the purpose of securing debts due it and the same to dispose of at pleasure, and that your petitioners may have such other powers granted to them as are incident to corporations in said state.

And your petitioners ask that they may have power to select such officers and agents as they may desire, and in such manner as they may fix in the by-laws: and also to do any and all such acts as are necessary for the execution of the powers conferred on said association, according to the prayer of this petition.

No specific amount of capital is paid in, and no capital stock required to be employed by petitioners in carrying on said business, except such as may be raised by the payment of membership fees, annual dues, monthly installments, and such other assessments as may be called for or prescribed by the by-laws.

Wherefore petitioners pray that an order be passed declaring them and their successors duly incorporated for the term of twenty years, with the privileges of renewal, with all the powers herein prayed for, and such other powers as are incident to corporations under the laws of said state.

McCAY & ABBOTT, Petitioners' Attorneys.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton county Superior Court. C H STRONG, C S C

aug4—law4w

Best Refrigerators, Beer Coolers, Filters, Fruit Jars, Fly Fans, Freezers, Pure Water, Fresh Fruit, Perfection Water Filters. Refrigerators and Coolers combined made by McBRIDE & CO. in Atlanta. Best and most economical yet discovered. Merchants look out, if you buy Fruit Jars, Fly Traps, Show Cases, Coolers, etc., before you get McBRIDE'S prices you will lose money.
...dly above we re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 13-16d; in New York, 12 1-16c; in Atlanta, 10⅝c.

The Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, partly cloudy weather, local rain, variable winds, mostly southeasterly, stationary pressure, in the north portion lower and the south portion higher temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, August 4, 10:31, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.11	71	69	S. E.	Fresh	.16	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.15	77	...	S. E.	Light	.02	Cloudy.
Corsicana	29.98	92	66	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.01	85	75	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.03	83	77	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.10	85	...	E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.03	79	...	S.	Gent	.13	Fair.
Montgom'ry	30.07	75	73	S. E.	Fresh	.05	Lt. Rain
Port Eads	30.05	88	78	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Pensacola	30.06	78	75	S.	Fresh	2.26	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.16	78	...	S. W.	Gent	.17	Thr't'ng

NOTE—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 9 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., August 4, 1881.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:31 a m	30.18	73	70	E.	Gentle	.01	Light Rain.
10:31	30.20	75	67	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Light Rain.
2 p. m.						...	
2:31 pm	30.12	76	70	E.	Gentle	.'9	Light Rain.
9:00 "	30.13	72	67	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Light Rain.
10:31 "	30.11	70	69	S. E.	Fresh	.16	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar	30.139	Maximum ther	78.8
Mean daily ther	73.5	Minimum ther	72.8
Mean daily humid	88.0	Total rainfall	.28

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Rogers & Sons and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.
HENRY SELTZER.
nov24—dly 1st pre loc

SOLID GOLD BRACELETS NECKLACES, LOCKETS, DIAMOND GOODS, WATCHES & CHAINS,

Largest assortment in the South.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S,
34 WHITEHALL STREET
ar6—dtf pre lom

A. F. PICKERT,
Southern Headquarters
FOR THE
Meriden Britannia Co.'s Electro
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS
and FINE
JEWELRY.

A. F. PICKERT, No. 5 Whitehall St.
dec5—dtf 4thp 1st col

Alex. Fox, Optician. Removed from No. 5 to 31 Whitehall Street.

We, the undersigned, have used Dr. Fox's Spectacles for the last four years, adjusted by himself to fit the eye, and pronounce them perfect. He is skillful and an artist in his profession. As an optician we recommend him to all in want of glasses.

A. H. Colquitt, I. W. Avery,
J. W. Warren, James S. Lawton,
Campbell Wallace, V. H. Taliaferro,
Julius L. Brown, Henry Quigg,
R. W. Hardeman.

Office 31 Whitehall street.
jul24—tf und pkrt

Complimentary to Miss Jones.

For several weeks past Miss Ruth Jones, one of Augusta's most charming and beautiful ladies, has been the center of attraction at the Kimball house. Her lovely manners and gentle disposition drew around her a host of friends, who this morning are saddened by the announcement of her departure. The pleasantest concert of the season was tendered her last evening, and her very great popularity was evidenced by a large and brilliant assembly. The programmes were models of beauty in design and the selections were the most elegant yet presented. Despite the rain the arcades were crowded, and during the splendid music Miss Jones bade many of her admiring friends good bye. She leaves this morning, but it is to be hoped she will return again at an early date.

BLANK BOOKS—Made at and under New York or Chicago prices, by
aug5 d1t WALKER, CLARIDY & CO.

To the Public.

Having heard some doubt expressed as to the titles to the Harris grove, on Luckie and Plum streets, which is to be sold next Tuesday, we wish to state for the information of all concerned, that Judge John Collier has just completed a thorough investigation of the titles and pronounces them perfect. His written opinion can be seen at our office at any time. No purchaser will be expected to pay a dollar until satisfied with the titles, and we will pay the fee of every examining attorney if the titles prove to be defective.

FRIERSON & LEAK,
Real Estate Agents,
aug5 d1t—1st col 33 Marietta street.

BLANK BOOKS—Ruled to order, by
aug5 d1t WALKER, CLARIDY & CO.

The Ladies' Aid Society of West End will repeat their supper at West End Hall to-night, Friday, August 5, 1881.
aug5 d1t

BLANK BOOKS—Manufactured to order, by WALKER, CLARIDY & CO.
aug5 d1t

I am sole agent for the largest French and Belgian Plate Glass House in America, Plain or Bevel Edge.

Parties wishing these Goods can be supplied at New York prices, freight free; no risk; all sizes. P. H. SNOOK.
992 july31sun,wed&fri

TARIFFS,

Rules, Regulations and Classifications Adopted by the Railroad Commission of Georgia.

THE CONSTITUTION job office has just published the foregoing work for the railroad commission, and is prepared to print copies for the various railroads in very convenient form. Certified by the commission to be correct to date, July 15, 1881, with the substance of all circulars to No. 16 inclusive.
july20—dtf

BLANK BOOKS—Walker, Claridy & Co. will make your Blank Books, and they guarantee to give satisfaction.
aug5 d1t

A Worthy and Truthful Man.

MACON, GA., June 21st, 1881.

Dear Sir—For about eight months I was afflicted with the Nettlerash very severely. Had used all sorts of remedies, and was treated by a physician, without receiving any benefit. Less than one package of Sanodine made a perfect cure.
Respectfully, VOLIA WHITE.

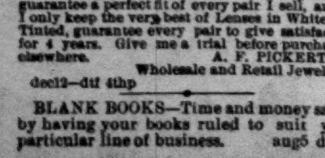
Volia White has been employed in this office for ten years. He is a worthy and truthful man. Besides we are aware of his affliction, which he says was cured by using Sanodine.
A. W. REESE,
Of Telegraph and Messenger Publishing Co.
Price 50 cents. All druggists sell it.

A Running Sore From a Bunion.

MACON, GA., June 1st, 1881.

Dear Sir—In attempting to remove a bunion from my foot, I produced a running sore, which gave me great pain. A few applications of Sanodine gave relief and made a perfect cure. I recommend it as a good medicine. Yours respectfully, S. B PRICE.
Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.
july31 d1w

BLANK BOOKS—Some of the largest and best corporations, bankers, merchants and manufacturers have all their blank books made at
aug5 d1t WALKER, CLARIDY & Co's



For superior quality of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel, you will find the place at No. 5 Whitehall street. Be not induced to pay high prices for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of every pair I sell, and as I only keep the very best of Lenses in White and Tinted, guarantee every pair to give satisfaction for 4 years. Give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere. A. F. PICKERT,
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.
dec12—dtf 4thp

BLANK BOOKS—Time and money saved by having your books ruled to suit your particular line of business. aug5 d1t

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Meeting of the Georgia Horticultural Society.

The sixth annual convention of the State horticultural society convened in the rooms of the state library at half past eleven o'clock yesterday, President Berckmans in the chair.

A number of new members were elected.

The president delivered an interesting address on the many subjects connected with horticulture. He also read a sketch of the life of Samuel T. Gustin, an old member of the society, who died in Macon on the 8th of last July.

Several reports were presented and read, after which the morning session adjourned.

The afternoon session was called to order in the hall of the house of representatives at three o'clock by the president.

Mayor English was introduced and delivered an address of welcome to the members.

Dr. Jones, of Herndon, delivered an address in reply in behalf of the society. Colonel Tom Howard delivered an interesting address, after which Professor Willet, of Macon, read an interesting paper on entomology.

J. D. Cunningham, of the committee on transportation, made a report, which was discussed at considerable length.

Several other reports were read, after which the afternoon session adjourned.

The display, which has been in the hands of Mr. J. J. Toon and Dr. Samuel Hape, was particularly fine.

The rooms of the department of agriculture presented a picture like "a section from fairy land." Upon long rows of tables were displayed in tempting array such a profusion of rare and beautiful fruits as could cause nothing but an exclamation of surprise and admiration from every beholder. On entering the large room the visitor was face to face with two stands of ornamental plants of rich and varied hues. These were arranged by Messrs A. Lambert and W. P. Robinson, of Atlanta.

Below are mentioned some of the displays of fruits:

A. Lambert, of Atlanta, had on exhibition peaches, pears, grapes, apples, etc.

H. Sanford, of Thomasville, exhibited some fine LeConte pears, with grapes and apples.

A. R. Anthony, of Macon, exhibited some fine grapes.

E H. Muse, of Atlanta, had a nice display of grapes.

J. S. Wilson, of near Atlanta, exhibited peaches and apples.

J. P. Brown, of Augusta, had an exceedingly fine display of grapes.

The Lookout Mountain horticultural society sent in some fine fruits and vegetables.

An especially fine display of LeConte pears was made by Dr. J. S. Jones, of Herndon.

A fine display of pears was made by T. L. Kinsey, of Savannah.

John Stark, of Thomasville, made a very fine display of pears and grapes.

Mark W. Johnson, of Atlanta, made a good exhibit of grapes, pears and apples.

B S Boatright, of Tennille, exhibited some large and very fine peaches.

M. Cole & Co., of Atlanta, made a creditable display of pears, grapes, apples and peaches.

J. S. Newman, of Atlanta, made a large display of a number of varieties of choice grapes, with pears and peaches.

W. A. Bass displayed a large variety of grapes with apples, pears and some very fine peaches.

H. J. Peters of Macon, exhibited peaches and plums.

Samuel H. Rumph, of Marshallville, displayed figs, apples and other fruits.

P. J. Berckmans, of Augusta, made a very large and handsome display of peaches, grapes, apples, pears, etc. In the center of this table stood a pineapple growing finely.

Hape & Bucher, of Atlanta, made a fine display of grapes, pears, peaches, apples, etc.

Mrs. J. W. Johnson, of Americus, sent in some very fine peaches.

W. P. Robinson, of Atlanta, made a fine display of grapes, peaches, pears, apples, etc.

A beautiful bouquet, made by Mrs A. B. Culberson, of West End, graced one of the tables.

L. A. Guild, of Atlanta, had an excellent exhibit of grapes.

The display was conceded to be the finest ever made, and was certainly an astonishment to the fruit growers in view of the season.

The meeting continues to day with the following as the order of business:

Morning session—Report of special committees.
Election of officers.
Time and place of next convention.
Discussions on catalogue continued.
Afternoon session—Unfinished and miscellaneous business.
New business.
Discussions continued to close of session.

The society held an evening session in the state library rooms last night at which the catalogue of fruits was very fully discussed.

An Edition in Atlanta's Interest—A Double-number Courier-Journal.

Louisville Courier Journal.

We propose to issue a double-number of the Courier Journal on Wednesday, August 17th, which will contain the most extended account of the International cotton exposition, which takes place in Atlanta, that has yet been published in any paper. A detailed account will be given of what has been done and what is now being done to insure the success of this enterprise, which promises to result in so much practical good to the entire south.

The article will also review Atlanta's commercial standing, special attention being given to its leading manufacturing and business enterprises and to the various lines of railway centering there. The work is under the direction of Mr. W. M. Edwardy, a gentleman fully competent to the task, who is now in Atlanta collecting material, statistics, etc. Mr. Edwardy will also call upon the business men for their cards and for their orders for extra copies of the double number Courier-Journal, the edition for which, from the orders already on file, will largely exceed 50,000 copies.

The Courier-Journal has always been quick to place before the world evidences of the enterprise and progress of the south, and it feels confident that its presentation of Atlanta and its great cotton exposition will be a great and valuable work, not only for Atlanta, but the south and the entire country, and one that will be appreciated and valued by those most directly interested.

For Sale.

One car load choice Long Island Irish Potatoes MICKELBERRY & WHITLOCK,
aug5 d3t No. 24 E. Alabama street.

We sell Roe's Medicine for the Liver, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Indigestion. We guarantee all we claim for it or money refunded. Daniel & Marsh, Theodore Schumann, Taylor & Mobley, Atlanta, Ga.
june11 dtf 1st.2d or 3d col

FOR SALE—One car load choice Long Island Irish Potatoes.
MICKELBERRY & WHITLOCK,
aug5 d1t No. 24 E Alabama street.

David H. Dougherty.

I can't see the propriety in writing all over a newspaper when we can tell in a very few words what we want to say. A flank move is well enough to dislodge the enemy when intrenched, but when you are in possession of the field, a solid fire from the front generally carries the day. Now this is the point. I am not actually giving away goods, but I am positively going to sell them awful cheap this week. Please raise the latch "'thout knockin'" and walk in and you will find some bargains on the inside. I am yours, with anxiety for your appearance. DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.
989 july31—4t 2d col

For Sale.

1 car choice Barley, for seed.
MICKELBERRY & WHITLOCK,
aug5 d3t No. 24 E Alabama street.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern: Depositors and customers of the Atlanta National Bank will please take notice that, during the remodelling of the bank building, the office has been removed to No. 10 Wall street, Kimball house. P. ROMARE, Cashier.
july31—d1w 2d col

FOR SALE—1 car choice Barley, for seed.
MICKELBERRY & WHITLOCK,
aug5 d3t No. 24 E Alabama street.

NOTICE TO Railroad Contractors.

We have a contract for building sixty-five miles of the Macon and Atlanta extension of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, a part of which we offer to sub let to responsible parties. The work is desirable, country healthy and close to railroad communication. Proposals will be received until August 10th, 1881. CONDON & CO.,
Contractors,
No. 41 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
july27 d10t—1st, 2d, or 3d col &w1t

BLANK BOOKS—We can manufacture blank books of any size or class and for any purpose. Our books are handsome, durable and cheap. The next business season is now opening, and we respectfully ask our business men for their orders, and suggest that they bring them in at once. We will duplicate any book made in New York, or elsewhere, in style, and we will cheerfully discount any New York or Chicago invoice.
aug5 d1t WALKER, CLARIDY & CO

ALL THE GIRLS
Use Roe's Medicine because it purifies the blood and beautifies the complexion.
june11 dtf 1st,2d or 3d col

Lemons! Lemons! Lemons;

Consigned with instructions to sell. We don't expect fancy prices. Make your own figures and we will fill your orders if possible. HAMILTON & HUDSON.
aug5 —dtf

NEW CARPETS! NEW CARPETS!
In New Designs.
They are ENTIRELY NEW and if you like to see handsome Patterns and good styles at LOW PRICES call and see them. They came in on last Saturday.
Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
66 and 68 Whitehall, 1 to 15 Hunter Street.
AUGUST BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

HIS CAREER CUT SHORT.

A Clarke County Negro Arrested in Atlanta.

As Officer Weaver was patrolling Peachtree yesterday, a gentleman approached him and said:

"Do you see that negro boy over there?"

Looking across the street in the direction taken by the gentleman's index finger, the officer saw the boy indicated, and said:

"Yes; what of it?"

"Well," replied the stranger, "his name is Mack Lumpkin, alias Sims, and he is wanted in Athens for an assault with intent to murder. The deed was committed some weeks ago and Lumpkin has since been absent. I think there is a reward for him and you had better take him in."

Calling his associate Officer Weaver proceeded to cross the street and in a few seconds the boy was between Officers Couch and Weaver en route to the station house, where he was locked up to await developments.

To the arresting officers Lumpkin, as he calls himself, stated that he came from Athens, and that he left because he had had a difficulty with two Yerby boys.

Telegrams announcing his arrest have been sent to Athens and an answer is hourly expected. Lumpkin is a small negro boy, about 18 years of age and almost jet black. He said that some time ago he fell out with a boy named Bill Yerby about a chicken, and that the quarrel resulted in a fight, in which Bill Yerby and a brother jumped on Lumpkin. Seeing himself unequal to the two, he drew a revolver and fired at his antagonists, one of whom fell. He then skipped out and came to Atlanta, where he has since been.

CAR SHED NOTES.

The Coming and Going Crowds.

In response to reportorial inquiries about the car shed yesterday, it was ascertained that:

Mr. A L Wurzburg went down on the Central and will sail from Savannah for New York.

T S Jeter, one of the Macon and Western conductors, came in yesterday and will spend to-day at the Markham. To-morrow he and his lady will leave for Gainesville.

The first coal burner ever used on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line went out of the car shed yesterday. It drew the accommodation train, and was handled by Henry Dunlap, one of the most careful engineers on the road.

Ike Moffatt, one of the veteran Philadelphia commercialists, came in on the Central and went out on the Georgia road.

Professor B H Waddell, of the Edgar institute, Paris, Ky., arrived via the great Kennesaw route and will remain in Atlanta several days in the interest of the school.

E F Dell, a Philadelphia drummer, who is known all over Georgia, was among the arrivals on the Central road.

Mrs B Mallon, widow of the late Professor Mallon, left for New York by the fast mail.

The Misses Love, daughters of Dr Love, left for Tallulah Falls yesterday evening.

Mrs J C Courtney and Miss Courtney, left for Charleston. Miss Courtney will prove quite an addition to the social circles of that city.

Mrs M S Kellogg went out on the Air-Line for Philadelphia.

B W Wrenn, the general passenger agent of the great Kennesaw route, accompanied by his family, left via his road for an extended tour of the north and west.

Tom McLendon, the Central conductor, brought in a full train of through passengers.

The Georgia passenger train went out well loaded last night.

Joe Thompson went out on the Air-Line and will take in Saratoga and Long Branch before he returns.

Max Kutz returned from New York.

Colonel W. H. Sage will leave for South Carolina to-day.

Mr. Sidney Root, commissioner for the International exposition to Canada, returned yesterday. Mr. Root is thoroughly posted on the status of the exposition in Canada, and says that a large delegation of people will visit Atlanta. During his absence he visited all the principal cities of the provinces, and spoke to the people upon the exposition. Everywhere he went he found the masses well posted, and from them Mr Root received the most encouraging promises. In Montreal, Quebec and Ontario the exposition was the theme of general conversation, and Mr Root is satisfied that many people from those cities will come. To the governor general Mr Root extended an invitation, and was gratified by a promise of attendance.

Tom Plumb came in on the Western and Atlantic. He has been recuperating in East Tennessee.

Judge Mirabeau R Towns, of the eighth judicial circuit of Brooklyn, N. Y., came in yesterday. Judge Towns is of the celebrated Towns family, and is a young Georgian who has made his mark since the war. He is a nephew of Congressman Hammond's wife.

Foster Olroyd, the champion shot of New Orleans, arrived this morning at 3:30 o'clock on the West Point train. Mr. Olroyd comes to Atlanta for the purpose of shooting with Mr. Robert Bird, the champion shot of Georgia. The purse to be pocketed by the successful gentleman is $300, and the contest will take place one day next week at Ponce de Leon springs. Mr. Olroyd was met at the train by a delegation of Mr. Bird's friends and by them was escorted to a suit of rooms prepared especially for him at 163 Loyd street. When the challenge was accepted Mr. Olroyd thought he was to shoot with shot-guns, but Mr. Bird declined to tackle him, and the rifle at 800 yards was agreed upon. Olroyd, who has won for himself the distinction of being the best shot in New Orleans is a young beardless fellow of nineteen years. He has an agreeable, pleasant face, and a glance at his eye shows the cause of his unerring aim. To-night a reception will be given him at 154 Loyd street by Mr. Bird's friends. Due notice of the time and place of shooting will appear in THE CONSTITUTION'S advertising columns.

J P Holmes went down to Barnesville last night.

O P Fitzsimons, ex-United States marshal, left via the Georgia road last night for Buffalo Lithia springs, Virginia.

E R Dorsey, general passenger agent of the Georgia road, left for Augusta.

Mr J J Slade went down to Columbus.

W B Berry, of Newnan, ex-president of the Atlanta and West Point road, left for home last night.

H R Scott, one of the Arlington hotel clerks, Gainesville, passed through town.

W Inman went up the Air-Line last night.

Orien Pierce and H A Griffin, two popular Pullman car conductors, left for Washington City yesterday evening, with large crowds.

J S Lavender, of Barnesville, returned home.

Conductor Johnson brought down a big crowd last night. He says that when he left Raleigh yesterday at noon, the election was getting red hot, both temperance and anti-temperance claiming the day.

A Big Burglar.

Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock Lizzie Hudson, a colored woman who resides near the ice factory, on Thompson street, was aroused from her sleep by a noise in her room. Turning over she struck a match and saw a negro man busily engaged pilfering her bureau drawers, and in an instant she jumped from the bed and grappled him. Quite a scuffle ensued, during which the man got one of Lizzie's fingers in his mouth, from which it was released only when the end had been stripped of the flesh. The intense pain of the wound induced Lizzie to relinquish any effort to capture the burglar, and he escaped through the window.

Soon after day the case was reported to Officers Crim and Goodson, who were on duty in that portion of the city, and who at once began an effort to ventilate the offense. After a short inquiry they ascertained that Sarah Chapman's house and another house on the same street had also been burglarized, and that Sarah Chapman had seen the burglar as he left her room, but was too much frightened to say anything.

About noon the officers secured sufficient information to warrant the arrest of John Stokes, a negro boy, who was identified by both Lizzie Hudson and Sarah Chapman as the burglar. Stokes is now in the calaboose.

Kicked by a Mule.

Ben Gammon, a colored dray driver, was kicked by a mule yesterday morning and badly hurt. Gammon had just entered the stable, near his house on Foundry street, and began to harness the animal, when in passing behind him he received the kick. Dr. Stroud was called in, and after examining the injuries, gave it as his opinion that Gammon's life was in danger. The injuries are in the small of the back.

Cut and Skip.

A row between two colored citizens occurred yesterday evening near the "Beaver Slide," in which one of the parties was badly cut about the arms and shoulders. The difficulty was adjusted before the police could make an arrest. The negro who did the cutting skipped and the negro who was cut declined to give his assailant's name.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Miss Willie Park, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Bowman.

—Miss Leila Sanford, of Thomasville, is visiting friends in the city.

—Miss Irene Farrar, who has been visiting friends in Dalton, has returned home.

—Misses Schnatz and Robinson, of this city, are visiting Miss Leila Hudson, of Jonesboro.

—Miss Ida Reeve, who has been visiting friends in Atlanta, has returned to her home in Calhoun.

—We are glad to see Miss Fannie Winship back after an extended visit to friends in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

—Miss Mamie Barnes, who has been visiting friends in this city, has returned to her home in Knoxville, Tenn.

—J. F. Baker, president of Young female college, of Thomasville, accompanied by his wife, is visiting friends in the city.

—A Hop.—The guests of the resorts in and around Gainesville are invited to attend a hop at the Arlington hotel, Saturday evening, 6th inst.

—Sunday-School institute of the Fulton county Sunday-School association has its regular monthly meeting at the Second Baptist church to-night at 8 o'clock. Interesting exercises. A pleasant and profitable evening anticipated for all who attend.

AT THE KIMBALL FROM GEORGIA.

R T McDonald, Georgia; W W Thomas, Athens; General W M Browne, Athens; S K Dick, Griffin; Dr J G Hopkins and wife, Thomasville; J W Green, Augusta; H W Johnston, Griffin; W S Rylander, Americus; H L Johnson, Cartersville; W M Mitchell, Griffin; Henry Hillyer, E P Speer, G H Tanner, Georgia; W H Berry, Judge M J Crawford, Columbus; J G Truitt and wife, Miss Anna Truitt, LaGrange; Julius Brown, city; J C Estes, Rome; L J Melson, Jonesboro; J B Allen, Cuthbert; S H Stokely and wife, Crawford; Miss Emmie Williams, Miss Bessie Walker, Madison.

LATEST SPRING STYLES,
JUST INTRODUCED, BY
HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers and Tailors,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA.
226 sept2 dly—un chamboy & co

St. Philip's Reception.

The reception at St. Philip's rectory last night under the management of Mrs. P. H Snook and Mrs. T. E. Walker, was one of the elegant entertainments of the season and end the series given for the benefit of the new church fund. A most enjoyable programme was presented and every part was rendered with the most complete success. Mrs. Snook entertained her hearers with two songs in her usual style. She sang with an expression and pathos peculiarly her own. Of her it may be justly said that her voice touches the soul and reaches the highest perfection.

Mrs. Thomas E. Walker gave an humorous original recitation which elicited much applause and added greatly to the amusement of the evening.

Messrs. Lumpkin, Milledge and Allen gave unique and delightful selections in a manner most interesting, pathetic and amusing.

Among those present were Manager Gabbett, of the Alabama line, Mr. George Knox, of the Nashville and Chattanooga road, and many others. Great credit is due the ladies who labored and succeeded in bringing together so much talent and beauty, and it may be said that in this, the last reception of the season, they bear the palm of success for elegant arrangement and skillful management.

Desirable Lands and Water Power.

In another column of this issue of THE CONSTITUTION can be seen the advertisement of N. J. Perkins, executor of Mrs. Nancy V. Lattimer, deceased, late of Cherokee county, Ga. This property is located in Cherokee county, is on the public road leading from Canton to Jasper. The Marietta and North Georgia railroad runs through the land. These lands will be divided and sold in lots in Canton the first Tuesday in September. The shoal property on the Etowah river will be sold separate. On one of the plantations is a good mill house with two sets of runners, with every equipment for grinding wheat and corn; also a saw-mill. These lands are as good as any on the river or in the county. Parties desiring first-class farming lands, will do well to attend the sale or correspond with Mr. Perkins, who lives near the property.

A Big Fall.

Prince McGuire, a colored carpenter working on a house on Smith street, slipped from the roof, which he was shingling yesterday, and fell to the ground below, a distance of thirty feet. The fall was a long one and resulted seriously to Prince, who is now at his home on Pine street in a dangerous condition. The physicians say that his injuries may result fatally. Two ribs on the left side were broken, his left arm below the elbow fractured and his right ankle badly sprained. In addition it is thought that internal injuries were sustained.

Dangerously Ill.

Mr. J. H. Fuller, better known as "Dock" Fuller, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, on Hunter street. For more than twenty years Mr. Fuller has served the Western and Atlantic railroad as a conductor, and is well known by the traveling public. He is a brother to W. H. Fuller, the Marietta street grocer. THE CONSTITUTION hopes to chronicle his early recovery.

Rapidly Improving.

It is with the greatest pleasure that THE CONSTITUTION announces the improved condition of Master Willie Wilson, who lost a leg a few weeks ago by falling under a passenger train at Marietta. The attending physicians think he is out of danger, and that his recovery will now be rapid.

Broken Open.

Mr. Tom Lennox's house, on Rhodes street, was broken open one day this week and robbed of quite an amount of property. Mr. Lennox and his family left town Sunday last for a visit to friends in the country. When they returned they found that quite a quantity of clothing, bedding and groceries had been taken. The thief entered by prizing open a window.

Senator Hill.

The news from Senator Hill continues to be encouraging. He has stood the operation on his tongue splendidly, and his general health was never better. He will spend several weeks at Rockbridge Alum springs with his family, and will probably leave Philadelphia to-day for that resort.

A Bad Lot.

Captain Starnes and Officer Moss last night calaboosed Sam Shepard, Henry Aiken, Mattie Wood, Mattie Thomas, Mattie Woods and Daisy Walker, a party of the worst known individuals who reside on Phillips row. The entire crowd is white and was making night hideous. The charge preferred is drunk, disorderly conduct, etc.

Dr. Curry's Address.

This morning at 9 o'clock Dr. J. L. M. Curry, general agent of the Peabody fund, will address the general assembly at the capitol. The public is invited to attend, and the address will be full of inteest to all.

—Monday evening at 5 o'clock the young gentlemen under 18 who desire to enter the contest for the anniversary library medal, will declaim at DeGive's opera house in order that the three may be selected who will speak on the occasion of the anniversary.

—Mrs. Gurley and her daughter, Miss Leila Gurley, of Augusta, are visiting the family of Dr. J. W. Gurley, Whitehall street.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches, lose their lives, by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists at 15 cents.

SENATORIAL SHORT-STOPS.

WILL we meet to-morrow?

IT is said that Senator Butt's friends will press his claims for congress in the fourth district.

SENATOR MELDRIM presided yesterday in a manner which convinced the senators that he was as large as the position.

THERE are more physically large men in the senate than were ever known before in an assemblage of similar size.

SENATOR PARKS, in a speech yesterday, while discussing a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of a college or school, said he would fight whisky in a fair open fight and might vote for a total prohibition law, but that he would not use the school house for a breastwork nor fight whisky from behind little children. He made a ringing speech.

THREE very important measures were introduced in the senate yesterday. One was introduced by Senator McWhorter, and makes it a crime to import ornamanufacture commercia fertilizers. Another by Mr. Wilson seek to abolish the department of agricultur and the third, by Mr. Gorman, makes the missionary work of the Mormons punishable as a felony.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE, OF CASHEL.

A Talk With the Real Leader of the Irish People—There Must be an Irish Parliament.

Dublin Letter in New York Herald.

Imagine a tall, erect and perfectly proportioned stately figure, clad in a Catholic archbishop's robes, a face handsome, fresh, frank, determined and genial, and you have the outlines of a picture for Dr. Thomas W. Croke, the famous archbishop of Cashel, a man for many years endeared to the people, not only of his own diocese, but of all Ireland, because his love of country followed closely after his love of the Almighty, and because he was never arfaid to brave his superiors and his government for the benefit of those who looked upon him for advice.

When I arrived in the south of Ireland a few weeks ago I found his name on every tongue; all his movements were topics of interest. At Tipperary, when going to a public demonstration, I followed in his tracks and found the roadways arched at intervals for miles with floral emblems of devotion to him, the trees hung with mottoes of welcome, and flowers strewn along his path, which was lined by thousands of cheering people. Wherever I went nothing could exceed his popularity, no character in romance was ever the hero of more incidents creditable alike to head and heart. Spurred by curiosity I ventured to visit Thurles, the seat of the archbishops of Cashel, a Sunday or two since, and finding a crowd making its way to "The Palace," as the residences of the bishops of Ireland are somewhat fancifully called, I followed in its wake and soon found myself on a velvety lawn before a house which, if not actually a palace, is a large, beautiful and exceedingly comfortable mansion. I found the archbishop addressing the people, who turned out to be a deputation from Waterford, and they had been presenting him with an address which testified to their devotion to him and to their approval of his recent actions. After they had gone his grace greeted me cordially and invited me into the house, the interior of which offered numerous evidences of the tastes, the travels and the popularity of its occupant. It was replete with every comfort, the tables covered with books and the walls with rare pictures. The numerous illuminated addresses from town corporations and societies are an interesting feature of the dining-room, and curiosities characteristic of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and the continent are in every room. Perhaps the importation most highly valued in the palace at Thurles is a restless, scared looking little dog from the Fiji Islands, which accompanies the archbishop wherever he goes, will take his dinner from no other hand, and goes frequently to church, where he is as quiet as a monk.

The opening words of this letter sufficiently describe Archbishop Croke's personal appearance. His age I do not know. A personal acquaintance of his lordship assured me that he was sixty. Another gentleman who also "knew" informed me with implicit confidence in his own information, that the archbishop was forty-eight. I did not personally ask him his age, because I had heard of the fate of a man who had allowed his curiosity to outweigh his discretion. "Have you any objection to telling me your age, my lord?" asked this bold individual. "I have, sir," replied the archbishop with mock severity; "the next thing I know you may be asking me what my income is." I can, however safely hazard this much. If Dr. Croke be sixty, time has dealt kindly with him. If he be forty-eight he wears his honors and his youth with a dignity and seriousness of one much older. His hair is just tinged with silver, his blue eyes are bright and piercing, his face has not a mark of age, his step is firm and the grip of his hand warm and earnest.

POINTS FROM THE INTERVIEW.

Correspondent—Supposing the land bill passed, would the land league be likely to be held together for the purpose of agitating for other objects—possibly home rule?

Archbishop Croke—Bill or no bill, I am thoroughly convinced that the land league will be kept up in some shape or form, and that the question of self government will never be lost sight of by Irish patriots.

Are you of opinion that Ireland will ultimately secure independent self-government?

I am decidedly of opinion that it will soon become absolutely necessary to grant some share, and even a considerable share, of independent government to Ireland. The British parliament cannot deal satisfactorily with Irish affairs for many reasons, but notably for three:

First—Because it doesn't understand them.

Second—Because it cannot view them dispassionately.

Third—Because it has not sufficient time at its disposal to devote to the consideration of them.

I may add that the Irish popular party in the British house of commons can, and I believe will, heighten their difficulties from day to day and ultimately render them insurmountable.

Are you of the opinion that independent self-rule for Ireland would weaken her bonds with England, as many believe, or strengthen them?

There can be no doubt that the bonds would be strengthened. A people discontented and dissatisfied with those who rule over them have a natural tendency to secession, and that tendency will be in proportion to the discontent. Diminish the grounds of discontent and in so far you strengthen the union.

In conceding self-government to Ireland, would you consider the federal form of government the best?

I think such a government as that of the United States is of all others the simplest and most satisfactory. Hence if all British dependencies could be formed into a confederation, as the Herald has suggested, Ireland being a part of it, and holding to the other confederated bodies and to the imperial parliament the same relationship that California, for instance, holds to the other states and to the supreme legislature at Washington, I, for one, would be thoroughly satisfied, and feel that nothing better could be done in this respect for Ireland. But this supposition, is to my mind, practically impossible. The colonies will before long, become independent or confederate among themselves, and we must confine ourselves, therefore, to England, Ireland and Scotland alone. Now the question comes, would I be satisfied with a confederation between the three great constituents of the British empire? And I unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative.

Do you think the intense feeling of dislike for England will ever die out in Ireland?

I do not think this feeling will die out in our time, or at any future time, unless England alters her attitude altogether as regards this country, and treats it as she treats each and every one of her other flourishing independencies.

What has been the effect of the coercion act?

The coercion act has done no good to the government, but it has done good to the popular cause in Ireland. It has made martyrs. Voila tout. It has fixed the determination of the people to free themselves from rack rents, and it has influenced the hereditary hatred of Saxon rule.

AN OUTLAW'S WIFE.

An Interesting Chapter of the Early Life of the Wife of Jesse James.

From the Omaha Republican.

The wife of the noted train robber, Jesse James, was formerly an Omaha girl. During the day a reporter of the Republican met several gentlemen who were well acquainted with the Ralston family, and who remember Annie, who married Jesse James. From these gentlemen several quite interesting facts were obtained concerning the Ralstons. They came to Omaha immediately after or near the close of the war as the sympathizers with the lost cause made it so unpleasant for them because Mr. Ralston was a union man and had served in the union army. They resided in a small brick house standing at that time near the corner of Sixteenth and Davenport streets. Mr. Ralston engaged in the freighting business to the west, and was assisted by his son John. Annie was then a mere child, and there are now in this city several young gentlemen and ladies who can remember her as the playmate of their childhood days. After residing here several years Mr. Ralston's business dwindled away and he returned with his family to Independence, Missouri, the bitter feelings originating from the war having almost entirely subsided, and they are living there yet.

In 1874 Annie Ralston, having grown up to be a bright and handsome young lady, came back to Omaha on a visit, and was the guest of her cousin, who was the wife of a well known business man here. During her stay in Omaha she attended numerous parties and also Professor Duval's dancing school. She was quite a favorite among those who made her acquaintance, as she had prepossessing manners and winning ways. Among her young gentlemen friends was one who fell deeply in love with her, and she received his devoted attentions until he proposed marriage to her, and then she coldly refused him. This was entirely unexpected on his part, and, to use a very forcible expression, "it broke him all up." He took to drink, and soon became a moral and nearly a physical wreck. His downfall and ruin were due to Annie Ralston's refusal. Up to this time he had been a model young man, had excellent prospects, and was highly respected by all who knew him, but since that event he became entirely changed, and his course from that time was downward. He is the son of a well known professional gentleman residing in Omaha. He is now a wanderer in the new towns of the rough west, and is probably leading a reckless life of dissipation.

Annie Ralston returned to Independence, and one night, about a month afterwards, she ran away from home, and married the noted Jesse James, who, it seems, had met the girl by chance, and courted her clandestinely until he won her affections. She was full of romance, and no doubt became infatuated with the bold desperado, with whose exciting career she had become well acquainted.

Her marriage with the bandit was a complete surprise and a terrible blow to her respected parents, who could not believe the announcement until it was proven to them by indisputable evidence, and then they disowned their truant daughter. Her cousin in this city learned the particulars of the affair from John Ralston, who resides in St Louis, and also from the girl's father.

Soon after the marriage the Younger brothers made their famous and fatal raid on the Northfield bank of Minnesota, and it was generally suspected that the two James brothers were members of the gang, and that in making their escape they followed the Missouri river down to the vicinity of Kansas City. It was thought that Jesse James would come to Omaha, and here meet his wife. A detective was detailed to keep a sharp look-out for her, but she never came here after her marriage. Such is a chapter from the history of Annie Ralston, the outlaw's wife.

Mississippi Politics.

JACKSON, Miss., August 4.—The democratic convention met at noon yesterday. Every county was fully represented. After some discussion, permanent organization was effected. No proxies were admitted. The committee on credentials was not ready to report at 9 p. m. Four counties have contesting delegations. Governor Stone and Mayor Ethel Barksdale are the most prominent candidates, representing respectively the conservative and extreme elements. Much bitter feeling is manifested. Barksdale's friends are confident, though the others regard Stone's chances as best. The nomination of Barksdale imperils Senator Lamar's re-election. Stone's success assures Lamar's return.

The first ballot resulted: Stone 99, Barksdale 91 1-10, Calhoun 17¾, Featherstone 24 3-5.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

JACKSON, Miss., August 4.—In the democratic state convention to-day the sixth ballot for governor resulted as follows: Stone, 106; Barksdale, 92; Featherston, 24; Calhoun 17. There has been no material change in the situation since the first ballot.

The democratic convention adjourned at 10 p.m. until to-morrow morning, after twenty ballots. No result was reached, the vote standing on the twentieth ballot as follows: Stone, 101; Barksdale, 92; Featherstone, 24; Calhoun, 19. There was a great deal of filibustering this evening, with indications of a break in the deadlock.

Maud S. on the Track.

BUFFALO, August 4.—Maud S. trotted here today against time for a special purse of $3,500. First heat—On the first approach to the wire Bair gave the nod and word was given. The mare made a fine burst of speed and went to the ¾ pole in the remarkable time of 1:35¼. Here she broke badly and during the time she was off her feet lost so much ground that 39¼ seconds were spent on the last quarter. The mile was made in 2:15. Second heat—The wind was now very strong. Maud S went away with a rush on the first attempt, but the ill-timed playing of the band caused her to lose her head, and the break was so serious that Bair turned her back at the quarter pole. On the second attempt she went off in fine style, and made the entire course without a skip, her running mate being kept close to her wheel all the way round. Time: quarter, 33½; half, 1:05; three quarters, 1:36¾; mile, 2:10¼.

Resuming work.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DENVER, Col., August 4.—The blast furnaces of the south Pueblo works will be ready to blow in about three weeks. The works cost over $1,000,000. The company will be ready to turn out steel rails by next December. They have already contracted to furnish the Denver and Rio Grande railway company with 30,000 steel rails for their extension. This will be about the capacity of the works for the first year. These steel works are the first and only ones established in Colorado, and the event is looked upon as quite an event in the history of the state. The company owns several iron mines near the Placer and South Arkansas, to which side tracks will be extended by the railroad company.

A Ship's Crew Stricken with Yellow Fever.

HALIFAX, August 4.—The bark Toronto sailed from this place May 7 for Savannah, and from there to Liverpool. After leaving the latter port all the officers and crew, with the exception of the captain, were stricken down with the yellow fever. One of the crew named Edgar Smith committed suicide by jumping overboard.

A Centennial Celebration.

BETHEL, Me., August 4.—The Indian attack on Bethel, August 3, 1781, was commemorated today. The block fort, again occupied by "settlers," was again surprised and burned by the "savages." An address, poem and parade followed.

The Adirondack Sensation.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y, August 4.—Charles Parker, the Adirondack guide, who grossly assaulted a woman he was taking to a camping party, escaped from his captors. The hotel proprietors and guides are anxious for his recapture and punishment.

Property in Boston.

BOSTON, August 4.—The city assessor's report shows the increased valuation of property for the past year to be $25,000,000. The rate of taxation has decreased from $15 20 per thousand last year to $13,90 for the coming year.

Mr. Reed Nominated.

LEWISTON, Me., August 4.—Hon. Franklin Reed, of Bath, was nominated for congress to-day by the democrats of the second congressional district.

Abandoned at Sea.

LONDON, August 4.—The bark Sarah Douglass, from Liverpool for Savannah, was abandoned at sea on the 26th ultimo. The crew landed at Antwerp.

—Lord Lonsdale gave his wife a fan which is the talk in London. It is large enough to screen not only the face, but the whole figure down to the waist, and composed of more than fifty ostrich feather tips, all of matchless quality and color, superbly mounted on sticks of tortoise shell. On the outside stick is the monogram of Lady Lonsdale, surmounted by her coronet, both gems of workmanship in diamonds and pearls.

NEW GOODS
FOR
EVERYBODY!
JOHN RYAN

Is daily receiving new goods from his two buyers, who are now in the eastern markets using every effort to secure the latest and most

FASHIONABLE STYLES

in every class of goods and obtaining at the great sales immense quantities of goods, in job lots, which are being offered at prices that will please the lovers of

LOW PRICES,

and demolish all competition. Among the many grand

BARGAINS

already secured, the Hosiery Department of this house has received the greatest benefit. Cases and cases of

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY

have been received, and during the next ten days

JOHN RYAN

will create the biggest boom on the Hosiery question ever known in the South.

MARK THESE PRICES!

1,000 dozen Ladies' Bro. Balbriggan Hose, silk clocked, at 15c per pair.
1,000 dozen Men's Fancy Striped Half Hose at 5c per pair.
Big drive in Table Linens. Towels, etc.
3,000 dozen Towels at 5c each.
The finest lot of Cloths and Cassimeres in the State.
Hats in all the new styles, just received.

JOHN RYAN'S

Shoe buyer, who left by the fast mail train last Saturday, has already made great purchases as the hundreds of invoices received will show. These goods will begin to arrive soon, and the great Shoe patronage of John Ryan will be presented with all the newest goods known to the Shoe trade at prices in common with those which have won for him the name of

GEORGIA'S GREATEST SHOE DEALER.

Come one, come all, and for the next ten days John Ryan will show you the greatest bargains in Dry Goods, Carpets and Shoes ever placed before the public.

JOHN RYAN
61 Whitehall, 66, 68 and 70 Broad sts.

To Hotel Men.

The Josephine hotel, Union Springs, Ala., three story brick, furnished complete, for rent. Refer to Thomas Pullum, Atlanta. R. A. FLEMING.
june28—tf tues,fri&sun

JOHN KEELY'S
Special Notice
A Large Lot of Goods to be sold at
PRICES
Hitherto Unheard of.
Somebody is Hurt
BUT
'Its an Ill Wind that Blows Nobody Good."

I'll see that my patrons get the benefit of the last arrivals from New York

Auction Sales

5,000 yards beautiful
Printed Muslins
6 1-2c per yard---beauties! Worth 12 1-2 cents.

8,000 yards choice Muslins, 5c yard.

1,000 Ladies all-Linens Ulsters 75c each; worth $1.75. Wonderful!

Keely Keeps
THE
Prices Straight!

1,100 Ladies' beautiful 3 piece Suits, $1.00 each; worth $3.50.

BARGAINS!

10,000 yards 36-inch Brown Dress Linens 10c per yard, worth 20c anywhere.

2,700 yards 36-inch Brown Dress Linens 12 1-2c per yard, well worth 25c anywhere.

1,870 yards finest grade Brown Dress Linens 15c per yard, goods which always have sold at 25c to 35c per yard.

This lot of goods was wet very slightly; is not stained nor spotted in the LEAST. To call it a mere Bargain does not convey the idea.

It is Like
Giving Them Away!
AT
John Keely's
"The Leader of Low Prices"
july3—at lum wed fri

JOHN KEELY'S
Shirt Stock
REPLENISHED.
The Last BOOM Beaten if Possible.
New Shirts!
New Shirts!
GOOD SHIRTS!
FINE SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!
Tremendous Influx of Shirts!

Positively no exaggeration! 2,300 of the best Linen Bosom Shirts ever offered in the United States for 50c each.

1,875 Reinforced—extra grade shirts—75c each; sold everywhere at $1.00 to $1 25 each—splendid garment.

2,000 Shirts at $1.00 each—goods which bid defiance to all competition.

Some say, "Keely is giving those Shirts away as an advertisement." Now I know just what they cost where I bought them, why they were sold for the price, and I will sell you as many as you want of them. That's sufficient for me to say for all purposes. You can't match them elsewhere.

Thousands of laundried Shirts in every grade and style, proportionately cheap!

2,300 Men's Calico Shirts 25c each, worth 60c.

1,780 Men's colored Laundried Shirts, with collar, 50c each, worth 90c.

1,200 Men's colored Laundried Shirts 75c each—goods often sold at $1 25.

This stock of Shirts is superb!

1,780 Men's finer grade Percale Shirts at proportionately low prices!

Boys' Shirts

in superb variety, at extraordinarily low prices!

Some of my competitors don't like this

SHIRT BOOM

but I will sell them cheap in spite of everything.

Every sized Shirt made, from a boys' 11-inch neck up to a man's 18 1-2 inch neck, and in unlimited quantities, at

John Keely's
"THE LEADER of LOW PRICES."

Blunders and Mistakes.

A great many people have adopted, as their rule of general conduct, the reasoning of the man who said that he never became a priest because he was afraid he might want at sometime to marry and he never married because he was afraid he might sometime want to become a priest. Thus it is they live to the end of their days in a fruitless effort, without accomplishing anything in particular, because they are always expecting to do something else. They can hardly be called blunderers, yet their lives are eminently great mistakes. It is a blunder for any person to go on making their purchases of things which they require from merchants whose chief stock in trade consists of shoddy articles for which they ask vastly more than their real values, when it is known that there are other merchants in the same neighborhood who sell a better class of goods at a much fairer price—a class of goods which are not worn out with age by having remained on the shelves of some bankrupt concern. It is simply a mistake, when buyers, acting ignorantly as to the true state of facts, allow themselves to be thus imposed upon, which is rectified as soon as they have obtained the proper information, and act thereon.

No one will ever be guilty of committing a blunder if they visit the establishment of W. H Brotherton, on the corner of Whitehall and Mitchell streets, for the purpose of laying in a supply of such articles as he keeps, for here is found the biggest line, the most fashionable line and the best line of dress goods, suitings, etc., that are found in in any dry goods establishment in the south. It is a mistake to suppose that shoddy articles will be put on you at a price which is more than they are worth, for such articles find no place in this emporium. Purchasers who desire this class of goods, and are willing to pay big prices for them must go elsewhere.

It is true he has a department where articles are sold fearfully below their real value, but they are not "shoddy" nor from bankrupt sales, nor from old, wornout stocks; they are found on his five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty five and fifty cents counters, and they consist of articles useful as well as ornamental that are needed in every household; articles used for culinary purposes—glassware, tinware, Japanese bread-trays, waiters and a thousand other things too numerous to mention. Table linens and table ware, which retail elsewhere for double the price at which he sells them. Then, too, there are the toys and playthings for the children, marbles, hammers, hatchets and many other things. Hair ornaments, bracelets and cheap jewelry, cuff buttons and shirt studs, an array the like of which was never before seen, and cannot be purchased at such figures elsewhere.

The clothing department, men and children's suits, are found great attractions, and a genuine reduction in spring and summer clothing. There is an immense stock in this line of men, boys and youths' clothing. Very desirable goods that must be sold cheap. An examination will convince the most skeptical that they can get bargains.

Of the dress goods department there are marvelous things to be said. Plain all-wool buntings (black) at 15 cents a yard; brocade lace buntings, fancy brocades, crepe cloths, black cashmeres, from 25 cents up; plain and striped summer silks at 50 cents per yard; black satins at the same price, and colored satins for a dollar that are dirt cheap; Victoria and bishop lawns, colored lawns, check nainsook, from 10 cents to 50 cents, in every variety and style remarkably low.

There can be no question that in the lace department can be found the biggest line short of New York city. Kid, lisle thread gloves, hosiery, ties and ribbons in the greatest abundance, and of every style and description, and the most complete and perfect assortment in the city.

Brotherton is at the head and front of the retail trade in his line—he has the finest place and the largest stock of goods and sells more of them than any competitor. He is constantly adding novelties to his stock, and keeps up to the fullest requirement of all that his customers may possibly need, both in style and fancy goods. If our readers in the search of any article which is likely to be found in a dry goods emporium, fail to make the examination of his stock at the corner of Whitehall and Mitchell street, they will certainly make both a blunder and a mistake which will cause them to have many regrets in the future when they have discovered their lost opportunity. And we shall be truly sorry for the poor unfortunates who, in their rashness, knowing better, fail to do better by neglecting the chance now offered them. If ever regrets come to them it will not be a passing emotion, but will be a question which can be represented to them by the dollars and cents which they will lose.
aug4—dtf4p

State of Georgia, Fulton County—To the Superior Court of Fulton County:

THE PETITION OF ALFRED H. COLQUITT, Wm. C. Grasty, Jr., and Hugh H. Colquitt, of the County of Fulton, State aforesaid, and of Eugene C. Gordon, of Columbus, Mississippi, and of Walter S. Gordon, of Jackson County, State of Alabama, respectfully showeth that they desire to be incorporated, and made a body corporate under the laws of the State of Georgia, under the style and name of "National Fertilizer Company;" desire to have a capital stock of ($150,000) one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars. There has been subscribed, and will be paid in as soon as this charter is granted, and the corporation organized under said charter name, the sum of ($15,000) fifteen thousand dollars, and the remainder of said capital stock will be paid in accordance with the laws, and as it may be called for by said corporation. The principal office will be in the City of Atlanta and County of Fulton, but petitioners desire authority to establish such other branch offices in this State, and also without the limits thereof, as they may deem necessary from time to time. The object and purpose of said corporation, and the business thereof, will be to do a general business in manufacturing, buying, selling, handling and manipulating commercial manures and chemicals. The petitioners desire to be incorporated for (20) twenty years with the privilege of renewing or surrendering the charter at any time they deem proper in accordance with the laws. They desire the incorporation to have the power of suing and being sued, and to have and use a common seal, to have succession and the power to make such rules and by-laws, as it deems advisable, binding as its members, and those who deal with it, as are not inconsistent with the laws of the State, or the United States, and to alter, amend or revise the same at pleasure, and that said corporation have power to receive, lease, rent or purchase and hold such real and personal property as may be necessary for the legitimate purposes of the corporation or for securing debts due it and to dispose of the same at pleasure, and that said corporation have power to select a president, secretary, and such other officers, and appoint such agents as it may desire, and in such manner as it may fix in its rules and by-laws, and also to do any and all such acts as are necessary for the legitimate execution of its powers, or the carrying out of its objects and purposes, and to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities incident to corporations of like character and description. Petitioners pray that they may be made a body corporate under the name aforesaid; that this petition may be recorded by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County, and that it be published in the Atlanta Weekly Constitution, a public gazette of said county, once a week for one month, and that this, their petition, be made the order and judgment of the court, and the petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

This 15th day of July, 1881.

HUGH H. COLQUITT,
Petitioners' Attorney.

A true extract, from the minutes, Fulton County Superior Court.
july19 w4w C. H. STRONG, C. S. C

G. W. ADAIR, ... Auctioneer.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Ordinary of Fulton county, granted at the July Term, 1881, will be sold before the Court-house door, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in September next, the following property, to-wit:

An undivided half interest in a lot lying in the city of Atlanta, in Land Lot No 84, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting [65] sixty-five feet on Chapel street, and running back [165] one hundred and sixty-five feet, more or less, adjoining, Dunn and Orr, containing [¼] one-fourth of an acre, more or less. Terms cash.

Also, under special order of Ordinary, provided by law, will be sold on the premises, the following described property: A lot on the corner of Church and Forsyth streets, in the city of Atlanta, in Land Lot No. 78, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting [55] fifty-five feet on the west side of Forsyth street and running west on Church street one hundred and thirty-nine [139] feet, more or less, to what was known as Micajah Hall's line in 1876.

Terms—One-half cash; balance six months with 8 per cent interest.

MATILDA C. SHARP, Admrt'x
aug3—d1aw4w of A. B. Sharp.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY's Office, June 4, 1881.—John E. Craig, administrator of the estate of James W. Craig, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission therefrom:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in September next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.
W. L. CALHOUN,
152 june5—d1aw3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY's office, June 4, 1881.—Christopher C. Embry, administrator of the estate of Hiram H. Embry, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his trust, and prays for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in September next, else letters of dismission will then be granted said applicant.
W. L. CALHOUN,
146 june5—d1aw3m Ordinary.

Administrator's Sale.

BY AUTHORITY OF AN ORDER OF THE Court of Ordinary of Whitfield county, State of Georgia, I will sell before the court house door of Gwinnett county, within the lawful hours of sale on the first Tuesday in September next all of William A. Munday's interest in lands of Coleman B Munday, deceased. Said interest being seventeen and one half acres, more or less of lot No 314 in the 6th district of Gwinnett county, Georgia, adjoining lands of M. M. Bolton, Lucas E. Singleton and others. Terms cash. July 27, 1881. JAMES A. PAXTON, Adm'r,
aug3—d1aw4w of William A. Munday.

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships.

Baltimore and Liverpool via Halifax, N. S., and St Johns, N. F., every alternate TUESDAY, Quebec and Liverpool every SATURDAY. This route presents unprecedented advantages to tourists, enabling them to view the magnificent scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence. In addition, the distance from Quebec to Liverpool is 500 miles shorter, and of the reduced distance 1,000 miles is inland navigation, reducing the actual ocean voyage to a minimum of 5 days.

Extra ships from GLASGOW, GALWAY, QUEENSTOWN AND LONDONDERRY DIRECT TO BOSTON.

For passage and information apply to Mann & Johnson, No 4 Kimball House or D. E. Caldwell, or LEVE & ALDEN, G. P. A., 207 Broadway, N. Y.; 201 Washington street, Boston; 107 South 4th street, Philadelphia
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